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CHAPTER VIII.

The Shadow Cabinet.

"All very well, gentlemen! All very well!" repeated the man who sat at the head of the table. "I do not deny anything you say. None the less, the question remains, what were we to do with this woman, since she was here? I confess my own relief at this message from our agent, Captain Carlisle, telling of her temporary disappearance."

As he spoke, he half pushed back his chair, as though in impatience or agitation over the problem which evidently occupied his mind. A man above medium height, somewhat spare in habit of body, of handsome features and distinguished presence, although with hair now slightly thinned by advancing years, he seemed, if not by natural right, at least by accorded authority, the leader in this company with whose members he was not unwilling to take counsel.

Those who sat before him were his counselors, chosen by himself, in manner ratified by law and custom. They made, as with propriety may be stated, a remarkable body of men. It were less seemly openly to determine their names and their station, since they were public men, and since, as presently appeared, they now were engaged on business of such nature as might not be placed in full upon public records.

At least it may be stated that this meeting was held in the autumn of the year 1850, and in one of the great public buildings of the city of Washington. Apparently it was more private than official in its nature, and apparently it now had lasted for some time. The hour was late. Darkness presently must enshroud the room. Even now the shadows fell heavy upon the lofty portraits, the rich furnishings, the mixed assemblage of somewhat hodgepodge decorations. Twice an ancient colored man had appeared at the door with lighted taper, as though to offer better illumination, but each time the master of the place had waved him away, as though unwilling to have present a witness, even so humble as he. Through the door, thus half opened, there might have been seen in the hall two silent and motionless figures, standing guard.

Obviously the persons here present were of importance. It was equally obvious that they sought no intrusion. Why, then, in a meeting so private and so serious, should there come a remark upon a topic certainly not a matter of state in the usual acceptance of the term? Why should the leader have been concerned over the slight matter of a woman's late presence here in Washington?

As though to question his associates, the speaker turned his glance down the long table, where sat figures, indistinct in the gathering gloom. At his right hand hal fin shadow, there showed the bold outlines of a leonine head set upon broad shoulders. Under cavernous brows, dark eyes looked out with seriousness. Half revealed as it was, here was a countenance fairly fit to be called godlike. That this presence was animated with a brain whose decision had value, might have been learned from the flitting gaze of the leader which, cast now on this or the other, returned always to this man at the right. There were seven gentlemen of them in all, and of these all were clad in the costume of the day, save this one, who retained the fashion of an earlier time. His coat might have come from the Revolution, its color possibly the blue of an earlier day. The trousers fitted close to massive and shapely limbs, and the long waistcoat, not of a modish silk, was buff in color, such as might one time have been worn by Washington himself. This man, these men, distinguished in every line, might have been statesmen of an earlier day than that of Calhoun, Clay and Benton. Yet the year of 1850, that time when forced and formal peace began to mask the attitude of sections already arrayed for a later war, might have been called as important as any in our history.

The ranks of these men at the table, too, might have been called arranged as though by some shrewd compromise. Even a careless eye or ear might have declared both sections, North and South, to have been represented here. Grave men they were, and accustomed to think, and they reflected, thus early in Millard Fillmore's administration, the evenly balanced political powers of the time.

The headlong haste of both sections was in the year 1850 halted for a time by the sage counsels of such leaders as Clay, in the South, even Webster, in the North. The South claimed after the close of the Mexican War and the accession of the enormous Spanish territories to the south west, that the accepted line of compromise established in 1820, by which slavery might not pass north of the parallel of latitude thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, should be extended westward quite to the Pacific Ocean. She grumbled that, although she had helped fight for and pay for this territory, she could not control it, and could not move into it legally the slaves which then made the most valued part of a southern man's property. As against this feeling, the united politicians had thrown to the hot-headed Southerners a sop in the form of the Fugitive Slave Act. The right for a southern owner to follow and claim his slave in any northern state was granted under the Constitution of the United States. Under the compromise of 1850 it was extended and confirmed.

The abolitionists of the North rose in arms against this part of the great compromise measure; a law which, though constitutional, seemed to them nefarious and infamous. The leaders in congress, both Whig and Democrat, feared now, therefore, nothing in the world so much as the outbreak of a new political party, which might disorganize this nicely adjusted compromise, put an end to what all politicians were fond of calling the "finality" of the arrangement, and so bring on, if not an encounter of armed forces, if not a rupture of the Union, at least what to them seemed almost as bad, the disintegration of the two great parties of the day, the Whigs and Democrats.

If compromise showed in this meeting of men from different sections, it was, therefore, but a matter in tune with the time. Party was at that day not a matter of geography. There existed then, however, as there exists today, the great dividing line between those who are in and those who are out. Obviously now, although they represented different sections of the country, these men likewise represented the party which, under the adjusted vote of the day, could be called fortunate enough to dwell within the gates of Washington and not in the outer darkness of political defeat.

The dark-browed man at the leader's right presently began to speak. His voice, deep and clear as that of a great bronze bell, was slow and deliberate, as fittingly voicing an accurate mind.

"Sir," he said, "this matter is one deserving our most careful study, trivial though at first blush it would seem. As to the danger of this woman's machinations here, there is no question. A match may produce convulsion, explosion, disaster, when applied to a powder magazine. As you know, this country dwells continually above an awful magazine. At any time there may be an explosion which will mean ruin not only for our party but our country. The Free Soil party, twice defeated, does not down. There is a nationalist movement now going forward which ignores the Constitution itself. With you, I dread any talk, any act, of our own or another nation, which shall even indirectly inflame the northern resentment against the fugitive law."

"On that, we are perfectly agreed, sir," began the original speaker, "and then—"

"But then, sir, we come to the question of the removal of this unwelcome person. She herself is a fugitive from no law. She has broken no law of this land or of this District. She has a right to dwell here under our laws, so long as she shall obey them, and there is no law of this District, nor this republic, nor of any state, any monarchy, not even any law of nations, which could be invoked to dismiss her from a capital where, though unwelcome, she has a right to remain. I may be unwelcome to you, you to me, either of us to any man; yet, having done no treason, so long as we pay our debts and observe the law, no man may raise hand or voice against us."

"Quite right!" broke in the leader again. "But let us look simply at the gravity of it. They say it is treason not only against our own country, but against a foreign power, which this woman is fomenting. The Austrian attache, Mr. Hulsemann, is altogether rabid over the matter. He said to me privately—"

"Then most improperly!" broke in the tall dark man.

"Improperly, but none the less, insistently, he said that his government will not tolerate her reception here. He charges her with machinations in Europe, under cover of President Taylor's embassy of investigation into Hungarian affairs. He declares that Russia and Austria are one in their plans. That, I fear, means also England, as matters now stand in Europe."

"But, sir," broke in the vibrant voice of a gentleman who sat at the left of the speaker, concealed in the shadow cast by the heavy window drapings, "what is our concern over that? It is our boast that this is a free country. As for England, we have taken her measure, once in full, a second time at least in part; and as for Austria or Russia, what have we to do with their territorial designs? Did they force us to fight, why, then, we might fight, and with proper reason."

"True again, sir!" said the leader, recognizing the force of the murmur which greeted this outburst. "It is not any of these powers that I fear. They might bluster, and still not fight; and indeed they lack any rational cause for war. But what I fear, what all of us fear, gentlemen, is the danger here, inside our own walls, inside our own country."

Silence again fell on all. They looked about them, as though even in this dimly lighted room they felt the presence of that ominous shadow which lay over all the land—the menace of a divided country.

"That is the dread of all of us," went on the leader. "The war with Mexico showed us where England stands. She proved herself once more our ancient enemy, showed that her chief desire is to break this republic. Before that war, and after it, she has cultivated a friendship with the south. Why? Now let the abolitionist bring on this outbreak which he covets, let the north and south fly at each other's throats, let the contending powers of Europe cross the seas to quarrel over the spoils of our own destruction—and what then will be left of this republic? And yet, if this compromise between north and south be broken as all Europe desires, and as all the north threatens, precisely those matters will come hurrying upon us. And they will find us divided, incapable of resistance. That is the volcano, the magazine, over which we dwell continually. It passes politics, and puts us as patriots upon the question of the endurance of our republic.

"And I tell you now, gentlemen," he concluded, "as you know very well yourselves, that this woman, here in Washington, would hold the match ready to apply to that magazine. Which of you does not see its slimmering? Which of you doubts her readiness? There was not 24 hours to argue the matter of her—her temerary absence. We'd have had Austria all about our ears, otherwise. Gentlemen, I am mild as any, and most of any I am sworn to obey the laws, and to guarantee the safeguards of the Constitution; but I say to you—" and here his hand came down with an emphasis unusual in his nature—" law or no law, Constitution or no Constitution, an exigency existed under which she had to leave Washington, and that upon that very night."

"But where is she now?" ventured another voice. "This young army captain simply says in his report that he left her on the Mount Vernon packet, en route down the Ohio. Where is she now; and how long before she will be back here, match in hand?"

"It is the old, old case of Eve!" sighed one, who leaned a bony arm upon the walnut, and who spoke in the soft accents which proclaimed him of the south. "Woman! It is only the old Garden over again. Trouble, thy name is Woman!"

"And specifically, its name is Josephine, Countess S.. Auban!" drawled another, opposite. A smile went around among these grave and dignified men; indeed, a light laugh sounded somewhere in the shadow. The face of the leader relaxed, though not sufficiently to allow light comment. The dark man at the right spoke.

"The great Napoleon was right," said he. "He never ceased to prove how much he dreaded woman at any juncture of public affairs. Indeed, he said that all the public places of the government should be closed to them, that they should be set apart and distinguished from the managers of affairs."

The tall man bowed. "It was the idea of Napoleon that woman should be distinguished always by a veil and gown, a uniform of unworthiness and of danger. True, Napoleon based his ideas on his studies in the Orient. Us he accused of treating woman much too well. He declared woman, by virtue of her birth, to be made as man's inferior and his slave, and would tolerate no other construction of the relation of the sexes. According to Napoleon, women tyrannize over us Americans, whereas we should tyrannize over them. It was plain, in his conception, that the main province of woman is in making fools of men."

"In some ways, Napoleon was a thoughtful man," remarked a voice to the left; and once more a half subdued smile went around.

"I yield to no man in my admiration for the fair sex—" began the tall, dark man. The smile broke into open laughter. The leader rapped sharply on the table edge, frowning. The tall man bowed once more, as he resumed.

"—but, viewed from the standpoint of our diplomacy, the matter here is simple. Last week, at the reception where the representatives of Austria were present, this woman appeared, properly introduced, properly invited. It is true, but wholly unwelcome socially, in certain quarters. The attache and his wife left the roof, and made plain to their host their reasons for doing so."

"Yes, and it was public shame that they should take such action. The woman had the right of her host's protection, for she was there by invitation!" Thus the bony man in the shadows.

Again the leader rapped on the table. "Gentlemen, gentlemen!" he began, not wholly humorously. 'Let us have a care. Let us at least not divide into factions here. We all of us, I trust, can remember the case of Peggy O'Niel, who split Washington asunder not so long ago. She was the wife of one of President Jackson's cabinet members, yet when she appeared upon a ball-room floor, all the ladies left it. It was Jackson and Eaton against the world. That same situation to-day, granted certain conditions, might mean a war which would disrupt this Union. In fact I consider Josephine St. Auban today more dangerous than Mrs. Eaton at her worst."

"But we have just heard what right we have before the law, sir," ventured a hesitating, drawling voice, which had earlier been heard. "How can we take cognizance of private insult given by a foreign power in only quasi-public capacity? I conceive it to be somewhat difficult, no matter what the reception in the society of Washington, to eject this woman from the city of Washington itself; or at least, very likely difficult to keep her ejected, as you say, sir."

"Where should she go?" demanded yet another voice. "And why should she not come back?"

Impatiently, the leader replied: "Where? I do not know. I do not want to know. I must not know! Good God, must we not bear ourselves in mind?"

"Then, sir, in case of her sudden return, you ask an agent?" said a keen, clear, and incisive voice, which had not yet been heard. "Gentlemen, shall we cast lots for the honor of watching the Countess St. Auban in case of her undesired return?"

The grim demand brought out a hasty protest from a timid soul: "To that, I would not agree." A sort of shuffle, a stir, a shifting in seats seemed to take place all about the table.

"Very well, then," went on the clear voice, "let us employ euphemism in terms and softness in methods. If we may not again kidnap the lady, why may we not bribe her?"

"It could not be done," broke in the dark man toward the head of the table. "If I know the facts, this woman could not be bought for any ransom. She has both station and wealth acorded her, so the story goes, for some service of her family in the affairs of France. But she will none of monarchies. She turned democrat, revolutionist in France, and on the hotter stage of Hungary—and so finally sought this new world to conquer. She is no artless miss, but a woman of the world, brilliant and daring, with ideas of her own about a world-democracy. She is perhaps devout, or penitent!"

"Nay, let us go softly," came the rejoinder from the shadows. "Woman is man's monarch only part of the time. We need some man who is a nice judge of psychological moments and nicely suited methods. We stand, all of us, for the compromise of 1850. That compromise is not yet complete. The question of this unwelcome lady still remains to be adjusted. Were Mr. Clay not quite so old, I might sugest his name for this last and most crucial endeavor of a long and troublous life!"

"By the Eternal Jove!" broke in the dark man at the right, shaking off the half-moodiness which had seemed to possess him. "When it comes to wheedling, age is no such bar. I call to mind one man who could side with Old Hickory in the case of Mrs. Peggy Eaton. I mean him whom we call the Old Fox of the North."

"He was a widower, even then, and hence immune," smiled the man across the table. "Now he is many years older."

"Yet, none the less a widower, and all the more an adjuster of nice matters. He has proven himself a politician. It was his accident and not his fault not to remain with us in our party! Yet I happen to know that though once defeated for the presidency and twice for the nomination he remains true to his Free Soil beliefs. It has just occurred to me since our friend from Kentucky mentions it, that could we by some fair means, some legal means—some means of adjustment and compromise, if you please, gentlemen,—place this young lady under the personal care of this able exponent of the suaviter in modo, and induce him to conduct her, preferably to some unknown point beyond the Atlantic Ocean, there to lose her permanently, we should perhaps be doing our country a service, and would also be relieving this administration of one of its gravest concerns. Best of all, we should be using a fox for a cat's-paw, something which has not often been done."

The matter-of-fact man who presided straightened his shoulders as though with relief at some sign of action; yet he did not relax his insistent gravity sufficiently to join the smile that followed this sally.

"Let us be sure, gentlemen, of one thing at a time," he resumed. "As we come to this final measure suggested by our friend from Kentucky I am at a loss how further to proceed. What we do can not be made public. We can not sign a joint note asking this distinguished gentleman to act as our intermediary."

"At the time of the ratification of the constitution by the convention of 1787," began the dark man who had earlier spoken, "there arose a difficulty as to the suggestion of those signing. At the suggestion of Doctor Franklin and Mr. Gouverneur Morris, there was a clause added which stated that the constitution was signed 'as by the states actually present,' thus leaving the individual signers not personally responsible! I suggest therefore sir, that we should evade the personal responsibility of this did you put it to the vote of the states represented here."

"I rely upon the loyalty and the unanimity of my family," replied the leader, with more firmness than was wont. "Gentlemen, are we then agreed? Does Massachusetts consent? Is Virginia with us? Is New York agreeable? Does Kentucky also agree?"

There was no murmur of dissent, and the leader, half rising, concluded:

"Gentlemen, we agreed four days ago that the Countess St. Auban should leave Washington not later than that night. We are now agreed that, in case of her return, she shall if possible be placed under the charge, not of any responsible figure of our party, but of a gentleman distinguished in the councils of an opposing party, whose abolitionist beliefs coincide somewhat with her own. Let us hope they will both get them to Missouri, the debating ground the center of the political battle field today. But, Missouri or Hungary, Kentucky or France, let us hope that one or both of them shall pass from our horizon.

"They remains but one question, as earlier suggested by Kentucky: if we agree upon New York as our agent, who shall be our emissary to New York, and how shall he accomplish our purpose with that gentleman? Shall we decide it by the usual procedure of parliamentary custom? Do you allow the—the Chair—" he smiled as he bowed before them—"to appoint this committee of one?" I suppose you agree that the smaller the committee and the more secret the committee's action, the better for us all?"

There was silence to this. A moment's hesitation, and the speaker announced his decision. "The gentleman from Kentucky is appointed to execute this task for the people of the United States. Let us hope he never will have need to serve."

It cost the self-control of some of them to remain silent at this and the courage of the remaining member also to preserve the silence which meant his acceptance of a task so difficult and distasteful.

"Sir," hastily went on the original speaker, "our thanks are due to you. We shall limit you with no instructions. All the money required by you as agent, or required by your agent, shall of course be forthcoming, and you shall quietly have also the assistance of all the secret service, if so desired. None of us must know what has become of the Countess St. Auban, now or later. You have heard me. Gentlemen, we adjourn."

He stepped now to the door, and admitted the ancient colored man, with his lights. The curtains were drawn, shutting out even the twilight gloom. And now the lights blazed up, illuminating an historic stage.

The chief of the deliberations now became the host, and motioned his guests to the corner of the apartments where stood a long sideboard of dark mahogany, bearing different crystal decanters. Himself refraining, as did one or two others, he passed glasses, motioned to the ancient colored man and, raising his own hand, proposed them a toast.

"Gentlemen—the Union!"

They bowed to him ceremoniously, each in his way, with reverence, touching lips to his glass. As they parted, one for a moment stood alone, the dark man who had sat at the speaker's right. For a moment he paused, as though absorbed, as finally he set down his glass, gazing steadily forward as though striving to read what lay in the future.

"The Union!" he whispered, almost to himself.

It might have been the voice, as it was the thought of all those who, now passing, brought to a close this extraordinary meeting.

The Union!

(To be Continued.)

FOR PRESIDENT—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ROOSEVELT and victory.

Taft and defeat.

That is the choice that confronts the Republican party in the state and nation today—a choice more momentous, farther-reaching in its influence upon the destinies of the republic, than any that any party has faced since the black days of the civil war. The virile, patriotic declaration of Colonel Roosevelt placing himself at his party's call has drawn the issue sharply. Evasion and indecision are at an end. The Republican party must make the choice—and now.

It is no slight matter—the making of that choice. It is no mean wall to scale; the barrier of party precedent is broad and high and strong. The Republican who faces it will have need of courage and patriotism and high sense of duty. It is no child's play to defy the power of an entrenched national administration.

But never the less the power of decision is at hand and from this day forward the Republicans of Ohio must stand and be counted. There is no middle ground for any man.

What the decision will be there is, the Blade believes, no question. That Ohio, regretfully, reluctantly, but overwhelmingly, will refuse its further support to Mr. Taft there is no shadow of doubt. The President, who, three years ago entered the White House with the fullest measure of faith and good will of his own state, regardless of party lines, has lost that faith and good will.

For President Taft is out of tune with the times. He has lost step with the rapid march of human progress. He has no place in the movement for human liberty that is marching across the world, wrenching a duma from the Czar's reluctant hands, driving a monarch from Portugal's borders, breaking out that banner of a Chinese republic and spurring the whole people of our own land to a compelling demand for the fuller and truer democracy.

In very many ways Mr. Taft has proved these things. Time after time he has put himself at issue with the country and always because he was out of sympathy and touch and harmony with the people and their will. His mistakes have been made in defiance of public sentiment. His administrative errors have been fundamental because they have been wrought in blind disregard of the plain will of the people whose servant he is.

The unhappy coalition with the forces of Aldrichism and Cannonism, which marked the early days of his administration, was a basic fault. The approval and tyrannical defense of the Payne-Aldrich iniquity was a flat violation of public pledges. The Ballinger support and the Pinchot discharge were open defiance to the masses of the people.

And in the last declarations of the President's policies, made within the fortnight, the blunders and worse of the administration have been epitomized and crystallized in defiantly voiced doubt of the people's ability to rule themselves, and bald declarations that such means for popular participation in government affairs as referendums and direct primaries and the like are neurotic and revolutionary.

It is such unpopular policies as these that the federal machine demands the Republican party shall support—because of party traditions. It is such inefficient leadership as this that the administration forces sullenly insist shall be continued in the face of certain disaster—because of party precedent.

This newspaper, for one, cannot follow such reasoning. The Blade cannot conceive a party obligation that does not square with public duty. It believes the Republican party to be the truest and ablest and best political servant the country has ever had, and that the splendid record and services of that agent should not be dimmed and hampered by the application of outworn rules of etiquet or precedent.

The Republican party in Ohio must think of itself and for itself. It must hold its own opportunities for patriotic service above all else. Ponderous selfishness masked by a practiced smile must not be made a Republican fetish. The tinsel sword of titular leadership must not become a party scepter.

The party in Ohio is a free agent. It must hold itself unfettered for the service of the people who have looked to it for half a century for all that has been best and fairest and greatest in political and governmental activities.

In the crisis of the day there stands ready, as always in times of stress in the American republic, a man to lead in the battle for better things. The logic of the situation is so clear, the proffered leadership is so notable, the patriotic duty of the rank and file so plain, that the pathway ahead seems marked by destiny.

The gravity of the conditions confronting the party and the country cannot be over stated. The campaign of 1912 marks a crisis in national life—a crisis which, if not met with wisdom and strength and dealt with in the spirit of progress and righteous citizenship, must lead to disaster as surely as night follows day. It is a happy thing that out of the turmoil and danger of swiftly changing conditions the splendid figure of Theodore Roosevelt stands as a promise of wise and virile leadership.

It is a brave thing that Roosevelt has done in striding back into the battle line. He has tasted more of world-wide adulation, has gathered more of world-wide honors than any other man in all the record of human activities. Another election to the presidency can add nothing to the pages he is to have in history. From the selfish viewpoint he has all to lose and nothing to gain by this battle for the people which he promises to lead at the people's command.

But Theodore Roosevelt has never shirked a duty or a task and he stands today ready to risk the highest place in the minds and hearts of men ever yet won, ready to go to defeat if need be, that he may serve the people who have trusted him.

Of his outstanding, magnificent fitness for the task which awaits him all the world knows. His achievements are written large in the last decade of American liberty and his policies and preachments have made for the world a new bill of human rights.

His record of actual accomplishments is greater than that of any other President since Lincoln. He extended the forest reserves, inaugurated the movement for conservation of national resources, established the Department of Commerce and Labor, acquired the canal zone and began the Panama Canal construction, gave Cuba back to the Cubans, stopped the theft of waterways and water power sites, reorganized the consular service, settled the Alaskan boundary dispute, settled the coal strike of 1902, maintained the open door in China, brought about the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war, negotiated twenty-four treaties of general arbitration, reduced the interest bearing debt by $90,000,000, doubled the navy's tonnage and sent the battleship fleet around the world.

He brought about the Hepburn rate act, the employers' liability act, the safety appliance act, the regulation of railroad labor hours, the pure food and drugs act, the federal meat and packing house inspection law. He directed the investigation of Sugar Trust frauds, the prosecution of railroads, the Tobacco Trust, Standard Oil and other corporations under the Sherman anti-trust act. He won the government's case in the Northern Securities prosecution and secured the conviction of a swarm of postoffice grafters and public land thieves.

He advocated and urged on congress complete reform of the financial system, inheritance and income taxes, the parcels post, a revision of the Sherman anti-trust act, legislation to prevent overcapitalization and stock-watering and federal incorporation for interstate commerce corporations.

He has made his life an inspiration to all men of all nations. He has preached a world-wide gospel of national and individual good citizenship that has left an irerasable mark on his century. He has set an example of clean living, vigorous labor and high ideals that will go down through the generations to come.

Is there any chance of any choice but one now that the people of Ohio are face to face with a decision? Is there any worthy ground for doubt as to what that decision must be?

There is not. Many honest and earnest men, fettered with the chains of partisan prejudice, will hold to the course of party precedent. Some dishonest and cowardly men, drawn by the lure of federal patronage or shrinking from the lash of the party machine, will do the bidding of their masters. Some mistaken men, harkening to the silly third-term mummery or frightened by the shout of Roosevelt radicalism, will turn to the administration forces. But the great mass of Republicans, the splendid rank and file of sober-minded, patriotic Ohioans, will follow the leadership of Theodore Roosevlt, first citizen, militant progressive, greatest American—and next President of the United States.

And all perdition can't stop them.

Kansas Farmer's Fish Ponds

FRANK BRIDGEMAN, a farmer of Bentley, in Sedgwick county, says it is not as much trouble to raise fish in ponds as it is to raise hogs. He says this in a letter to Prof. L. L. Dyche, state fish and game warden, and the latter thinks it is a pretty good answer to the fellows who have been declaring that fish could not be raised successfully in ponds, the Topeka Capital says. Mr. Bridgeman has been raising them and raising them successfully. He raises them for his own table just as he would porkers. He has fresh water fish whenever his family wants them. He fattens them just as he would hogs.

"I have a pond now," Mr. Bridgeman says, "that is 50 by 200 feet and which is from one to five feet in depth. The shallow water is used by the young fish where they feed and where I frequently feed them. I have a netting or wire screen fence that extends across the pond and divides it so that the young fish can go through into the shallow water where they get their food.

"I put bran, meal or fine chop in a very coarse porous or burlap sack and place it where the litle fish can come by hundreds and suck or work out this feed, and they seem to do well on it. Food sufficient for only about 24 hours should be placed in the water; if left for a very much longer time it will sour. When the fish get larger later in the season I feed them corn chop or bread and sometimes bread scraps from the table. The fish are very fond of most any kind of bread, but it is rather expensive food and I do not advise feeding it to them to any great extent.

"In the fall of the year I remove the wire screen fence and feed the fish, for the most part on crackled corn.

"In this pond I have channel catfish, river cats, bullhead cats and German carp.

"It will be four years next fall since my last pond was stocked. I have channel cat that weigh two pounds, river catfish that weigh four pounds, bullhead catfish that weigh from one-half to one and a half pounds and carp that weigh six pounds. There are also plenty of young fish in the pond, enough to stock two or more ponds like the one I have already described.

"I have a large box in the pond in which I keep live fish. I catch what fish I want to last for one or two weeks and place the min this box and feed them. This enables us to have fresh fish whenever we want them, and I must say that the corn-fed catfish are fine. They get very fat and it is not as much trouble to raise fish of this kind as it is to raise hogs.

"We have a cement wall around this pond, which is two feet deep, 18 inches in the ground and 6 inches above the ground. This will keeps all polluted surface water out of the pond. The pond is supplied with water by a windmill."

"Well, I can't help feeling that if your evidence had been different—"

"It couldn't have been different," Miss Ricardo cut her short.

"Why, no, I suppose not, or you wouldn't have given it," Maud said, glancing at the other with a kind of childlike slyness, from under her long eyelashes. "Strange, how we were speaking of Major Smedley before we knew that Milly was—dead. And then, that he should have come down."

"Wicked old busybody" Terry could not help exclaiming.

"You believe he volunteered his evidence just to get himself mixed up with a cause celebre,"

"Of course. And in the hope of doing Ian—Sir Ian—harm, in some way or other. When he saw that I was in the room, he thought of a way." Terry spoke half to herself.

"Has he a grudge against Ian?" All Maud's curiosity was awake.

"Oh, merely the grudge he has against every man who isn't a coward. Cowards are civil to him, because they're afraid of what he may do or say, just as people fear a vicious cat. Men and wome who aren't cowards can't be civil to creatures like that. It only encourages them in their blackmailing career,"

"I suppose, then," said Maud thoughtfully, "that you weren't nice to him in India."

"No, I was as horrid as I knew how to be. I dare say I kept him from being asked to a few houses where he would have liked to go. And naturally he was never asked to ours, as I was mistress of it socially in those days."

"That explains things!"

"Yes. That explains things."

"He's remembered, all these years."

"He wouldn't be Major Smedley if he hadn't."

"Fancy!" murmured Maud. "As soon as he got into the room, he sent a scrap of paper to the coroner, suggesting things about your having been engaged to Ian. Then all those men consulted a lot, and at last decided to question you. He did it to put hateful ideas in their heads, and he would have quite succeeded, if you hadn't been too clever for him."

"Don't call it clever," Terry protested, almost irritably. "It's not clever to tell the truth."

"The clever thing is to tell the truth in the right way," Maud argued subtly, with another of her long-lashed glances. "And you did—quite wonderfully. You turned the tide for Ian—and you were so quiet about it, too! It was your manner as much as your words that did the trick."

"Oh, Maud, you make me almost hate you, when you use such expressions!" Terry broke out, her nerves tried beyond self-control. "I wonder if you do it on purpose?"

"That's your quick-tempered Amer-

Thoughtful Kansas Warden.

Kansas City Journal.

Warden Codding has established a gymnasium at the State penitentiary. Now the convicts who mine coal all day will have a chance to get some exercise at the gym in the evening.

Undiminished Niagara

AFTER a decade of agitation the preservation of Niagara Falls as a natural wonder is assured by the waterways treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which will become effective in this country on March 1.

Recent photographs of the great cataract, compared with those taken from a similar position 15 and 20 years ago, show that no damage has been done to the appearance of the falls despite the fear at one time that the drawing off of water for power production would destroy the spectacle. The Burton law intervened as a temporary expedient, but will give way next month to the waterways treaty, which runs indefinitely unless terminated by either nation upon a year's notice.

International action in response to public opinion has not only saved Niagara Falls in undiminished splendor, but it has proved that the cataract is mighty enough to run factories and trolley cars and light streets, and at the same time remain a scenic masterpiece.

The engineers upon whose investigations the waterwave treaty was based found that the amount of water diverted on the American side which by the Burton law was limited to 15,600 cubic feet per second could be increased without damage to 20,000 cubic feet. According to official estimates, the use of an additional 4,400 cubic feet will lower the crest of the American Falls less than one-eighth of an inch, a difference imperceptible to the eye.

Who Can Doubt Sworn Testimony of Honest Citizens?

Some time ago I began the use of your Swamp-Root with the most remarkable results. For years I was almost a wreck and was a great sufferer. The doctors who treated me made me believe that my great sufferings were due to female trouble. I was so bad at times I would faint away and had sinking spells. Finally a new doctor was called in and he said that I had kidney trouble and gave me medicine, of which I took several bottles. I obtained some relief from this but I was getting weaker all the time; I could not sleep and suffered so much pain that my husband and children had to lift me in and out of bed. After this time two friends sent me word to try Swamp-Root, which I did, and I am glad to state that the first dose gave me great relief. After taking the third dose I was helped into bed and slept half of the night.

I took several bottles of Swamp-Root and I feel that I owe my life to this wonderful remedy. The two family doctors said that I could not live three months. I would have to be helped in and out of bed ten to twenty times every night. After taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for two days I was entirely free from getting up and could sleep soundly.

MRS. D. E. HILEMAN,
Tunnelton, W. Va.

Personally appeared before me, this 11th of September, 1909, Mrs. D. E. Hileman, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

JOSEPH A. MILLER,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

ican mother," said Maud. "If I'm slangy I've learnt it from Norman. I'm awfully imitative without meaning it, you know. And I seem to feel what people are thinking about, in the most curious way, when I'm excited. It's like telepathy—or the way a blotting-pad absorbs ink. I felt how your testimony turned the tide of suspicion which had begun to set in against Ian, after that curious exhibition of his—and the things Milly's maid said—and the questions they began asking you. But, of course, we can't hope that the idea won't be discussed—that people won't talk. It would be so dramatic, you know, if—"

"If what?" Terry asked defiantly.

"You said 'don't, even to you,' when I first wanted to discuss it."

The blood rushed to Terry Ricardo's face. "How can you, Maud?" she cried. "When he has been your friend for years."

"I'm doing nothing, saying nothing, and believing nothing against him," Mrs. Ricardo defended herself, vexed with her companion. "I'm only glancing at what other people will say—for they will, you know. One might as well look facts in the face. At least, I should think that would be your way, as you pride yourself on your courage—which I don't, at all. There's no use disguising it; Ian Hereward will have to stand some disagreeable gossip, as well as Ian Barr."

"I hope to heaven it may never reach his ears," ejaculated Terry.

"Probably that's just what Nora Verney is wishing for Ian Barr. But neither of your wishes will be granted. It's rather queer, isn't it?—In this case there are three young women, outside it, as far as they themselves are concerned, yet each trying to protect a man from being suspected. You, Nora Verney, and Milly's maid, Craigie; though, of course, those two girls may not be entirely outside the case themselves, as you are."

"What do you mean?" asked Terry.

"I hardly know. But you can never quite tell, in an awful affair like this, how evidence may turn. Craigie's testimony simply gave it away that she didn't like her mistress, though I don't suppose the woman fully realized what she was saying either about herself or that lover of hers. As for Miss Verney—"

"She hasn't even given her evidence yet broke in Terry, impelled to defend the beautiful girl who was so unhappy.

"No. But wait till they go on with the inquest. There's evidently a mystery about that adjournment. They've found out something, and have got to wait to find out something more. Which one is it going to concern, do you feel, Terry? Sir Ian Hereward; or Ian Barr; or Edward the footman? Or some stranger?"

"I feel nothing," Terry answered.

Which was true only if to have a lump of ice instead of a heart, were to feel nothing.

And Terry's breakfast had consisted of no more than a few sips of tea, and a crumb or two of toast. But Maud was far too deeply absorbed in the exciting puzzle she was setting for herself, to notice her guest's lack of appetite, since her own was good.

CHAPTER XV

The next day the secret was out. The inquest had been adjourned because there was new evidence. During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Barnard from the Home Farm, at Friars' Moat, a detective had interviewed their daughter Margaret (left in the care of a neighbor) and had picked up information of such importance that the child had to be summoned as witness. Mrs. Barnard was recalled, and her little girl was minutely questioned as to the conversation which had taken place in her presence between mother and Kate Craigie, Lady Hereward's maid.

Who would have dreamed that a tiny being, scarcely more than a baby (in a mother's eyes, at least), would notice so much, and remember so many details of talk between grown-up people? Other mothers, on hearing the story of Poppet, took the affair as a warning not to talk before their children, and recalled the adage, "little pitchers have large ears." Some of Kate Craigie's friends said that Poppet was a sly young minx. But Poppet was not a minx, and so far from being sly, she was almost embarrassingly honest when she spoke out her childish thoughts. She was, however, a reserved, as well as a thoughtful, little girl, who kept things to herself, and brooded upon them, unless questions drew forth her small opinions and ponderings.

In her memory she had stored several rather odd sayings of Kate's and when a very nice man came to the house, appearing to be surprised that her mother was out, Poppet was far too polite not to answer his questions. She had often been told not to ask too many questions herself, because speech was silver, while silence was golden; and little girls should be seen and not heard. But nobody had ever suggested that a "grown-up" had not a right to put as many queries as he pleased, and to have them answered.

Besides, the man was a particularly kind, agreeable "grown-up." He happened to have a beautiful picture-book in one pocket, and a small box of wonderful sweets from London, in another. Both of these, he said, should be for Poppet, if she were a good girl, and talked to him prettily.

So Poppet talked as prettily as she knew how; and by the time the book and the box were earned, the kind man knew that Kate Craigie had said horrid things about Lady Hereward—poor Lady Hereward, who (Poppet had been informed) she would never, never see any more. Kate had told Poppet's mother that she would like to shake Lady Hereward, and box her ears, because she was always saying how much better the vanished Liane was than any other maid ever could, would or should be. And Kate had mentioned to Mrs. Barnard that Edward the footman "hated her ladyship" and often felt as if he could do her a mischief, because she tried to make Kate think he was too far beneath her to make a good husband.

During the adjourned inquest, Kate was recalled, on the strength of this evidence, and, for her lover, made a far worse witness than she had made the other day. She stammered and contradicted herself, and drew attention ostentatiously to the fact that Miss Verney had been in the woods near the Tower, not so very long before Lady Hereward was shot, "looking ready to die of fear, or shame, or something." And before Kate could be interrupted and forbidden to touch upon a subject irrelevant to her evidence, she had blurted out the gossip about "Mr. Ian Barr having been seen in the neighborhood on the day of the murder."

Of course, the coroner and the policemen from Scotland Yard and the neighborhood already knew perfectly well what the gossip was; but either they could not prove the truth of it, or else they had not been able to lay hands upon Mr. Barr, for he was not among the witnesses summoned to testify at Friar's Moat. Nevertheless, Kate's words, spoken desperately when she was at bay in defense of her lover and herself, probably did some harm to Ian Barr in the minds of the jury and journalists, while Edward's statement, later, though rambling and practically valueless, did more.

Mayor Smedley had his chance to give evidence, at last, and got himself thoroughly disliked by everyone resent for trying (or apparently trying) to damage the character of Sir Ian Hereward. He said that he was an old friend of the Latham family, that he had known Lady Hereward before her marriage, and her husband both before and afterward, "more or less well," and that there was a "mystery about their coming together." Her people had never thought that he loved her. There was some other reason for the marriage. Sir Ian (then Captain) Hereward had had at least one desperate love affair in India, just before his sudden engagement to his distant cousin, Miss Latham; and people who had known him before he was ordered home to England said that he had never been the same man since. Altogether, if Miss Ricardo were right in believing that Major Smedley had a bone to pick with Sir Ian Hereward, he certainly picked it clean. To all appearances, he produced little or no impression on the minds of the jury, but such insinuations as he made under cloak of answering straightforward questions could not easily be forgotten, especially when repeated far and wide in the newspapers.

To Be Continued.

Theory and Experiment.

John Butler Burke.

Theory and experiment must go hand in hand, and much depends on one as much as on the other, not merely on its accuracy, but also upon its nature. Hundreds of experiments may be made, which, however, notwithstanding their refinement and accuracy, contribute little to the march of human progress in the right direction; they may of course in ages count for much, but the chief thing is that the experiment should be of the right kind, and it is often desirable that as much time, if not even more time, should be spent in deciding upon the right thing to be done than in doing that thing itself. One bad theory is often worse than ten bad experiments, because even if these are properly carried out, they may yet, if based upon false notions, add little or nothing, if not to the store at least to the advancement of knowledge; and count almost for as little as the one bad experiment whether based upon theory or not.

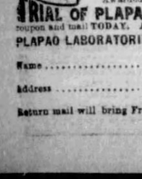
Doctor's Best Formula

Breaks Severest Cold in a Day and Cures Any Curable Cough.

This has been published here for several winters and has proven the quickest and most reliable formula obtainable for coughs and colds. "From your druggist get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce Concentrated Pine compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake it well and take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bed time. Smaller doses to children according to age. Be sure to get only the genuine (Globe) Concentrated Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes in a sealed tin screw-top case. Any druggist has it on hand or will quickly get it from his wholesale house. Don't experiment with preparations because of cheapness. It don't pay to fool with a bad cold.

REDUCE YOUR FAT
Take off 1 lb. a day, safely, gently, until your figure is perfect. No starvation, no harmful medicines, no tire some exercising. Absolutely quickest & best method. Big double chin, full hips, double chin vanish. Shortness of breath and kidney & heart troubles leave as the fat goes away by my treatment. Write for FREE PROOF TREATMENT, Book of Valuable Advice & Testimonials free. Costs you absolutely nothing. Everything confidential; plain envelope. Address DR. H. C. BRADFORD, 11 N. Bradford Building, 20 E. 22d Street, New York. Dr. Bradford is regular physician, licensed by N. Y. State

Don't Wear a Truss



FREE STUART'S PLAS TR PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress or strain the pubic bone. The most obstinate cases cured. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for truss. Awarded Gold Medal. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write name on coupon and mail TODAY. Address—

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The Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer.

I have a 10-year-old mare that has been lame in her right front foot for the past few weeks. She is quite a heavy horse, weighing about 1,200 pounds. The cause of the disease and a remedy would be appreciated.—S., Boiceville, N. Y.

I would like to have some reader tell me how I can break my dog of the habit of leaving home. He goes for a distance of ten miles sometimes and stays for two weeks before returning.—T., Devotion, N. C.

I possess a cat about three or four years old that has a lump growing on its upper eyelid. It has been there for about two months. It is as large as a hazel nut now and seems to be spreading down into the corner of the eye, causing the eyelid to half cover the ball of the eye. When the lump bruised it bleeds, but does not seem to pain the cat. Otherwise the cat is in good condition.—O., Sligo, Pa.

If there is any process for sweetening rancid butter and making it wholesome for home use I would be glad if some reader would send it in to the Farmstead.—B., Beulah, Mich.

Please tell me how to care for young goslings from the time they are hatched until they are able to care for themselves.

I would also like to know how to rid bee hives of moths.—P., Cleveland, Ore.

FOUNDERED CATTLE

Seeing a request for a remedy for foundered or constipated cattle I am sending the following cure: Take six or eight good sized onions, cut them up, and boil them in clear water until cooked thoroughly. Cool and strain. Put the juice in a large, long-necked bottle and drench the foundered cattle.—Z., Peru, Ind.

APPLES DROPPING OFF

In reading the Farmstead columns I see where an Illinois reader wants to know the reason his apples drop off before ripening. He is not spraying for the right cause. He should spray with arsenate of lead (two or three pounds to 50 gallons of water) as soon as the petals on the blossoms drop. In about ten days spray again. The cause of the dropping off of the apples is the coddling moth which lays its eggs in the blossom.—B., Poland, O.

PIGS HAVING FITS

I noticed that in the Farmstead a question was asked what to do for pigs and hogs that are troubled with fits. As I have had some experience with that disease I will say that if the hogs' teeth are examined a little black tooth on each jaw will be discovered. One points in and the other out. A pair of pincers should be used to pull them out, and for a pig four months old a teaspoon of copperas should be given once a day for two or three days and then decrease to once or twice a week. Corn should not be fed whole. Mill feed of any kind is good if cooked and the copperas put in while cooking. The feed should be warm and if the pigs have been on heavy feed it should be cut down one-half for a few days. I had a fine shoat that vomited its food up as soon as it was fed, so I gave it a tablespoon of salts in dry corn meal and no wet slop for one feed, and the next feed I gave slop with copperas. The shoat is all right now.—B., Sampson, Md.

GRAFTING

C., Guy's Mills, Pa.—To make grafting wax, take one part beef tallow, two parts beeswax, four parts resin and melt in an iron vessel. When melted pour in a bucket of cold water. Then pull the same as you would taffy until it is thoroughly mixed. Make into balls and put in a cool place. For grafting tools one must have a well sharpened fine saw, a two-inch chisel, a sharp knife, a hardwood wedge six inches long and one-half inch wide, and a bucket of warm water.

Cut the scions in March when the trees are dormant and lay in the cellar until needed. The scions should be the tips of the bearing limbs of last year's growth. The best success will attend the grafting when the leaves are just showing through the buds. Saw off the limb you wish to graft six or eight inches above the grafting point. Saw off the second time and split through the center with a chisel. Drive the wedge into the heart, spreading it one-fourth of an inch. Now shape your scion in the form of a wedge slightly thicker on the outside. Put one on each side, being careful to get the bark even with the bark on the inside, as this connects the sap and permits it to flow. Leave about two buds on each scion. They should not be over six inches long. Now carefully work the wedge out. Have your wax in warm water, put a little tallow on your hands, work the wax in a sort of a sheet and put on the wound, covering to the depth of one-eighth of an inch. This prevents all air and water from entering.—S., New Millport, Pa.

FEEDING PIGS

The digestive system of all animals of birth is filled with accumulations that cannot pass away. This matter must be expelled before the digestive apparatus can properly begin its life work.

Nature provided for the expulsion of this matter in the mother's first milk, which is so constituted as to exactly meet the requirement, and set the new machinery to working smoothly and effectively. The pig, or any other young animal, in fact, should have nothing at first but its mother's milk. This is why it is so difficult to establish health and vigor in any young thing whose mother dies at its birth. It lacks the means nature provided for cleaning out its system, nourishing it and setting it to work. This done, as everybody knows, the nature of the milk changes.

The pig, therefore, should not have extra food until its system is well developed, which need not require more than a week, perhaps, but the feed then given it should be similar and easily digested. If it needs more than its mother gives it then warm slops or skim milk is suitable. In two weeks it may have access to a little shelled corn. It will not eat much of it, but it will learn to know what it is, and earlier than one would think it will begin to crack the grains. After that about the one thing to be careful of is not to give it too much. Even a pig may be overfed.

In this extra feeding it is necessary that the pigs be separated from the mother. The mother should have a trough or feeding place of her own, and near it, but separated from it by a strong fence, should be the feeding place for the pigs, with an opening sufficient to admit the pigs, but not the mother. The little fellows will soon learn their place.

Their trough should be low and shallow and so separated by slats that only one pig can feed at a place, and so that there is no room for the pigs to get into the trough. The feed should be evenly distributed over the trough before the pigs are admitted, to accomplish which the opening may be closed by a drop board, which is easily raised from a convenient position. If the feed be liquid, it is necessary that the trough be perfectly level.

With this simple provision and care, pigs may be given remarkable growth and pounds added to them as rapidly as ounces under the old way of "root, hog, or die," and in spite of the extra feed or care, we believe the pork may be brought to market at less cost. We have not mentioned pasture, but they should have that also.

GROUND FOOD FOR HORSES

Grinding grain for horses other than those that are very hard worked or that "bolt" their feed or cannot properly chew the grain because of poor teeth is not a paying practice. The saving in the amount of grain required to keep the horse in perfect health and working condition is not sufficient to pay for the grinding. Neither does the slight saving in grain that may be made by mingling it with chaffed hay justify the expense of chaffing the hay in any other than the foregoing cases. A saving of about 10 per cent may, however, be made by grinding the grain for farm work horses when they are doing heavy work continuously for periods of considerable length of time and this saving is greater if the grain is mixed with chaffed clover or alfalfa hay.

The effect of mingling grain with chaffed hay and of grinding grain has a marked effect upon the amount of time required by the horses to consume their rations. At the Illinois experiment station it was observed that from an average of a number of trials conducted there it required about 13 minutes to consume five and one-half pounds of grain, consisting of equal quantities of ground oats and cracked corn, when thoroughly dampened, 27 minutes to consume the same quantity when fed dry, and about 22 minutes to consume the same quantity when fed whole or dry.

The difference in time is due to the fact that the ground grains fed dry require a longer time for thorough mixing with saliva in preparation for swallowing. Mingling chaffed hay with the grain, whether ground or whole or dampened or dry has the effect of lengthening the time required to consume the rations. Chaffed hay requires thorough chewing and mastication before it can be swallowed.

MAKING GOOD BUTTER

Thoroughly wash and scald separator and all utensils. Separate the milk while warm, and be sure the animal heat is out of the cream before covering or mixing with other cream.

Do not hold the sweet cream for several days to become strong, but sour the first and use it as a starter to ripen the next batch. If the cream does not sour within 24 hours, warm it by setting in a pan of hot water, stirring constantly until it reaches 70 degrees, testing with a dairy thermometer, which costs about 25 cents.

Now let it stand in a moderately warm room 24 hours, when it should be sour. Add the sweet cream to this night and morning, stirring well each time. When you wish to churn let stand 24 hours after the last cream is put in. Cream may be held four to five days.

Churning temperature, 62 degrees. Salt butter evenly, allow it to stand several hours, then work again, mold in brick molds and wrap in parchment paper.

WORK HORSE IN SPRING

The farmer who plunges into farm work in the spring when the work horse is tender is very liable to overwork him. He may wake up some morning to find his horse disabled with a stiff joint or a sore shoulder. So the horse will have to turned out and doctored until nature repairs the injury. This means loss to the owner.

It will be much more sensible for the farmer to work the horse for a half day at steady pulling. The rest of the time he can do light work such as hauling manure. One spring when beginning my farm work I would plow the team a few hours, then let them rest while I scattered manure or burned the grass or weeds around the fences. In this way I hardened my team in a week to steady work.

The farmer should not forget that when heavy work begins the horses should have an increase of feed. In the winter the work horse received a ration of hay with two or three ears of corn three times a day. Now he will need more grain with the same allowance of hay. A gallon of oats added to the corn will be better than doubling the feed of corn. Oats are not so heating and serve as a laxative. In fact, a work team will do better on oats as a ration than on any other one grain ration. Corn gives strength, and that is the reason that I like to feed a little. The work horse should have free access to salt, as in the summer he sweats a great deal and consequently consumes more salt than when idle.

The work horse also demands a greater supply of water during the cropping season. He gets hot, sweats freely, so must necessarily utilize a good deal of water. The water should be clean and pure. If it comes bubbling from a spring or sparkling from a well, so much the better. Water from stagnant ponds or hog wallows is to be avoided. The farmer who leads his horse to such a place for water has lost his kindness for the faithful animal.

Long before night the horse may lag a little. Don't be cruel enough to lash him to the work. Let him go through the day steadily and without excitement. At night unhitch him and put him in a good commodious stall that is well bedded. It is simply unpardonable for a man to demand that his tired horse stand in a muddy stall all night long. The horse has earned a right to a liberal feed and a comfortable bed. It pays the farmer to keep his horse in trim for work by giving him a good place to rest.

The horse should also be curried regularly to rid his coat of all sweaty matter and open up the pores of the skin. This promotes health and improves his looks. I advocate the plan of currying a horse after the day's work is over as well as in the morning. The horse will be more comfortable for the night and it will be more healthy for him.—C. M. Wells, Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

BROWN TAIL MOTH

The brown-tail moth came from Europe into New England about 15 years ago, and has spread rapidly until it now covers a large area and threatens to extend still further. In the infested district thousands of fruit and shade trees have been killed by this pest, and in the woods one can easily find blocks of from one to fifty acres in which almost every tree is dead.

The chief of the bureau of horticulture of the state of New York found that about 75 nests of the brown-tail moth had been found on apple, pear and cherry seedlings and quince stock just received from France. The nests found contained living caterpillars in the usual winter form. The infested stock so far examined was packed in or near Algiers, France.

In combating this and the gypsy moth the state of Massachusetts has expended more than one and one-half million dollars during the past ten years. At first the people of Massachusetts thought it was needless to do anything; that the farmers and tree owners would take care of the situation themselves. This policy proved to be short-sighted and the state has just recently appropriated an additional $350,000 for the coming year.

The brown-tail moth is in some respects more serious than the gypsy moth, since the female of the gypsy moth does not fly and spreads only by crawling in the caterpillar stage. The brown-tail moth has wings and the female flies readily and is carried long distances by the winds.

The term brown-tail rash is well understood by eastern New Englanders at the present time. The hairs of the brown-tail caterpillar are finely barbed and brittle, and when coming in contact with the human skin these hairs enter the pores, break off and cause severe irritation. At certain times of the year these hairs or bristles actually float in the air. A few people have been made seriously ill by this so-called rash, and it is a source of great annoyance. Well authenticated cases are recorded of persons poisoned to such an extent that their hands and arms were swollen to great size and their eyes swollen nearly shut.

The hairs cause great irritation in the throat and nasal passages. A report from the district says: "The popular feeling in New England that the brown-tail moth must be exterminated is due quite as much to the prevalence and annoyance of this rash as to the loss of vegetation from the work of the caterpillars."

WOOL FOR MARKET

Shearing ought always to be done on a clean, dry floor, covered with neither manure nor straw to defile the fleece. If tag-locks and dung balls have not been clipped off, they should be cut off before shearing takes place. Many think to fold them in with the fleece and thus get a higher price because of the added weight, but this bit of shrewdness seldom works.

Buyers have been "done" too often to be easily fooled in this old-time way, and the man who clips off tag-locks will not get less for his fleeces, but rather more, for if the buyer finds tag-locks present he will dock the fleece more than the weight gained amounts to. Wool manufacturers like to have fleeces come to them intact, just as they are rolled off the sheep's back, and not torn apart or jumbled together.

The reason for this is that it makes both the grading of the fleece as a whole, and particularly the separating of it into parts, according to the length and quality of the fibre easier.

Given the fleece intact, it is easy for the experienced grader to pull out the coarse fibres about the hip, neck and legs and put them into one pile, and likewise the fine clean ones on the back into another, and so on.

If the fleece reaches him torn apart and confused it is not so simple a matter. Since growers might as well present an intact fleece, why should they not do so? By starting to shear down the center of the belly and shearing around the legs and over the side to the back on each side the whole fleece may be removed in a mass.

This fleece removed should be laid down with the shorn side on the clean floor, the leg pieces and other projecting one folded back into the dirty side of the wool, and the whole rolled neatly up, the shorn white side out. This should be tied up, wool twine only being used. It used to be the practice, when wool boxes rather than simple rolls were in use, to use just as much twine as possible in tying the fleeces, the idea being to get pay for the twine as well as the fleece.

The shrewd buyers are familiar with all the tricks, and the man who uses only a single cord each way on eight or nine pound fleeces and a double cord on heavier ones will find quite as big a balance on the profit side as the man who uses six or eight cords. When the fleeces are tied they should be put into a wool sack and placed where they will be kept clean and dry as possible.—W. R. Ord, Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

More Cocoa Consumed.

Manufacturers of cocoa report that that drink is becoming more and more popular in the United States. Many families are using it exclusively in preference to coffee and tea. There are as many varieties of cocoa, and grades of each variety as there are of tea or coffee. Cocoa is produced by extracting a large percentage of the original oil of the bean, which is known as cocoa-butter. The mass thus obtained is reduced to a fine powder. Within the last five years the United States has become the largest consumer of raw cocoa in the world, practically all of which comes to New York. There are fewer than 25 chocolate manufacturers in the United States, as against some 500 in Germany. Germany is second, France third, Switzerland fourth and New England fifth in the amount of cocoa consumed. By far the largest percentage of cocoa imported goes eventually to the candy manufacturers.

Blind Lighthouses.

New York Sun.

The French government is about to establish a system of what mariners call blind lighthouses. This revolution in maritime signaling consists in the use of Hertzian waves, and it is believed it will prove of far more lasting value than lights, since it is equally effective in foggy weather when the usual lights cannot be seen. Indeed, some experts look forward to the gradual extinction of coast lights and expect that ships will soon get their bearings from the ticking of wireless receivers. The great difficulty to be overcome is that of establishing direction so as to enable a navigator to determine accurately from which particular station the message comes. It is stated that a practicable scheme has now been formulated. The French lighthouse authorities will shortly make experimental trials at certain stations in the channel.

A Reasonable Plea For the Stomach

If Your Stomach Is Lacking in Digestive Power, Why Not Help the Stomach Do Its Work?

Especially When It Costs Nothing To Try.

Not with drugs, but with a reinforcement of digestive agents, such as are naturally at work in the stomach? Scientific analysis shows that digestion requires pepsin, nitrogenous ferments and the secretion of hydrochloric acid. When your food fails to digest, it is proof positive that some of these agents are lacking in your digestive apparatus.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain nothing but these natural elements necessary to digestion and when placed at work in the weak stomach and small intestines supply what these organs need. They stimulate the gastric glands and gradually bring the digestive organs back to their normal condition.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been subjected to critical chemical tests at home and abroad and are found to contain nothing but natural digestives.

Chemical Laboratory Telegraphic address, "Diffindo," London. Telephone No. 11029 Central, 20 Cullum St., Fenchurch St., E. C.

London, 3th Aug., 1905.

I have analyzed most carefully a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets (which I bought myself at a city chemist's shop for the purpose), manufactured by the F. A. Stuart Co., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C., and have to report that I cannot find any trace of vegetable or mineral poisons. Knowing the ingredients of the tablets, I am of the opinion that they are admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are intended.

(Signed)

John R. Brooke, F. I. C., F. C. S.

There is no secret in the preparation of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Their composition is commonly known among physicians, as is shown by the recommendations of 40,000 licensed physicians in the United States and Canada. They are the most popular of all remedies for indigestion, dyspepsia, water brash, insomnia, loss of appetite, melancholia, constipation, dysentery and kindred diseases originating from improper dissolution and assimilation of foods, because they are thoroughly reliable and harmless to man or child.

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This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

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The ordinary so-called "remedies" are but habitual failures. I have tried them all. Day and night for years I almost felt as if the hand of death was clutching at my throat, and that every breathless struggle would be my last. I exhausted medical books in a vain search for a cure. At last I discovered my own treatment, used it, and if an angel had come and carried me suddenly aloft I could not have been more surprised at its results.

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SYMPTOMS.—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great the person will scratch the top off, then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body, where the clothing com

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Marry Photos, descriptions and P.O. addresses of pretty, rich ladies and gents, want to marry, free. H. Jahn, St. Paul, Minn.

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Wonderful New Preparation, Unlike Anything Ever Known Before.

"These Hairs Will Be Gone in 3 Minutes!" "Hairs Gone Forever!"
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Fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and send it to me, Anna Burton, 3032 State St., Chicago, enclosing a two-cent stamp to help cover mailing, and I will send you at once a free trial package of the remarkable new Elec-tro-la.
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Question Bureau

THE ALAMO

Will you please give a description of battle fought at the Alamo?—L. C., Magnolia, Ill.

The Alamo was a Franciscan mission house at San Antonio, Texas. It was first named San Antonio de Valerio, but after 1793 was used on occasion as a fort and renamed Fort Alamo. On March 6, 1836, it was the scene of a battle and massacre in the war for Texan independence. The fort was held by 140 men under Wm. B. Travis, and on February 23 was invested by about 4,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna. They began a bombardment which continued without interruption for the next 10 days. The little garrison was compelled to hold the defenses both day and night, as there were not enough men to work in shifts. They sent to their outside comrades for help, but the attempt to break through the Mexican lines was so difficult that only 32 men managed to reach them by the first of March. The enemy were successful in making a breach through the walls and shortly after daylight on the sixth a general assault was ordered. For two times the storming party were repulsed with heavy losses, but the third time they entered the inclosure. The Texans, aware that no mercy would be shown them if they offered to surrender, fought to the finish. At last there were only five left. They were taken prisoners and the cruel Santa Anna had them killed on the spot. Three women, two white children and a negro boy were the sole survivors of about 180 inmates. The Mexican loss was stated to be 70 killed and 300 wounded, but it is believed that it was much larger.

EVELYN BYRD

Please give what information you can concerning the life of Evelyn Byrd.—C. J. Callaway, Va.

Evelyn Byrd was the daughter of Colonel William Byrd, the founder of Richmond, Virginia. She was a celebrated beauty. When quite young she accompanied her father to England and remained there for several years, mingling in the highest circles of society. While there she is said to have become betrothed to the Earl of Peterborough, but he, being a Catholic and she a Protestant, the marriage was broken off. The young lady was taken back to Virginia where she died unmarried at the age of 29.

EASTER AND EASTER EGGS

I would like to know something about the origin of Easter and the custom of eating eggs on that day.—L. S., Frost, W. Va.

Easter is the Christian passover and festival of the resurrection of Christ. The English name is probably derived from that of the Teutonic goddess of spring, Ostera or Eostre, whose festival occurred in early spring.

Formerly the Jews celebrated Easter on the 14th day of the month of March. The Christians also celebrated it in the same month, but always on Sunday. Sometimes both Christians and Jews celebrated it the same day. This was thought un-Christian, and therefore it was decided that Easter should be on the first Sunday after the paschal full moon (14th day of the calendar moon, or the full moon which happens on or next after the 21st of March.) If the full moon happens upon a Sunday then Easter day is the first Sunday following.

Many of the popular observances connected with Easter are clearly of pagan origin. The most characteristic Easter rite, and the one most widely diffused is the use of Pasch, Easter eggs. They are usually stained of various colors with dye-woods or herbs, and the people mutually make presents of them, sometimes they are kept as mauleis, sometimes eaten; games are also played by striking them against one another. In some moorland parts of Scotland, it used to be the custom for young people to go out early on "Pasch Sunday" and search for wild fowls' eggs for breakfast, and it was thought lucky to find them. There can be little doubt that the use of eggs at this season was originally symbolical of the revivification of nature—the springing forth of life in spring. The practice is not confined to Christians; the Jews used eggs in the fast of the Passover; and we are told that the Persians, when they kept the festival of the solar new year (in March) mutually presented each other with colored eggs. From the Christian point of view, this "Feast of Eggs" has usually been considered as emblematic of the resurrection and of a future life.

THE HOOKWORM

Some information on the disease known as hookworm would be appreciated.—S. M., Salem, W. Va.

The disease called hookworm is common in five of the southern states in this country. It was first brought over from Africa by the negroes. It has only been recently that the scientists and doctors have been able to cure the disease. When certain cases were brought to them they treated them as malaria, but now it is known that these cases are hookworm. This fact was first discovered by doctors who treated a disease which became prevalent among many of the workmen constructing the St. Gotthard tunnel in the Alps.

The ravages of the disease are terrible among the persons afflicted. In the south there are many such persons who do not work and seem shiftless to those who know nothing of the effects of the disease. The hookworm is a parasite which becomes attached to the outside of the body, from there making its way to the intestines, where it does its greatest damage. Usually the damp soil breeds these parasites, and when the poor people of the south walk along the soil in their uncovered feet the worm clings to them. Thus many of the men who work on the farms with shoes are not affected, while the women and children who remain around the house without shoes are afflicted with the disease.

The hookworm itself is less than one inch long and looks like a bit of soiled, coarse thread. It has all the well developed organs which are necessary for life. The mouth is cup-shaped and bordered by a flattened rim that can be pressed snugly against the intestines during feeding. The strong and muscular esophagus becomes a powerful and effective suction pump. Inside the mouth are two pairs of sharp chitinous lancets and prominent at the rim is a fang with a long gland at its base. When the hookworm is ready to eat it presses its mouth disk against the intestine, draws a tiny piece of mucous membrane into its mouth, and punctures it with its lancets and fang. Through the minute holes thus made the blood is sucked out. These punctures are repeated many times during a meal and finally the membrane is riddled with holes. After the worm has dropped off certain bacteria find lodgment in the holes and produce small ulcers. Probably the most common and effective remedy for the hookworm is thymol and epsom salts. The first is usually administered by a physician, for it is a dangerous drug if handled carelessly. After the worms have been compelled to drop off by the thymol the salts are administered.

LEANING TOWERS

Information concerning leaning towers in Italy is desired.—L. W. O., Carl, West Virginia.

There are three leaning towers that are notable—one at Pisa and two at Bologna, both cities of Italy. The one at Pisa is the campanile, or bell-tower, of the cathedral. The term campanile is from the Italian word campana, a bell, and is applied to a bell tower which is a separate structure from the cathedral or church to which it belongs. The Pisa campanile was begun in 1174. It is 179 feet high, cylindrical in form, and 50 feet in diameter. It leans about 13 feet from the perpendicular. The fault was manifest before its completion and was guarded against by extra braces and by placing the seven bells in the top, the largest of which weighs 12,000 pounds, so as to counteract by their weight the leaning of the tower. The Garisenda tower at Bologna is about 150 feet high and leans 8 feet 6 inches. The Asinelli tower, in the same city, is 321 feet high, and leans 3 feet 6 inches. The leaning in each case was due to a sinking of the earth at one side under the weight of the tower.

HAROLD BELL WRIGHT

Will you please publish a sketch of the author, Harold Bell Wright?—C. W., Coshocton, N. Y.

Harold Bell Wright, the author, was born in Rome, N. Y., May 4, 1872. He studied two years in the preparatory department of Hiram college. In 1899 he married Frances E. Long, of Buffalo. From 1887 to 1892 he was a painter and decorator, and from the latter year until 1897 he engaged in painting landscapes. Wright entered the ministry in 1897, being pastor of the Christian Church in Pierce City, Mo. He later was pastor of churches of the same denomination in Pittsburg, Kan.; Kansas City, Mo.; Lebanon, Mo., and Redlands, Cal. He retired from the ministry in 1908. He is the author of That Printer of Udell's, The Shepherd of the Hills and The Calling of Dan Matthews.

DRAFTING

I would like to know something about the drafting of soldiers during the civil war.—J. B. M., Fort Payne, Alabama.

During the civil war all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 were summoned by the government to the national defense. They were to be enrolled from a certain date on by the provost marshals. Quotas under future calls not filled by volunteers after a certain period were to be made good by lot from enrollment, but anyone drafted could furnish substitutes or buy exemption for $300. All persons who refused obedience were to be punished as deserters.

TANNING SKINS

Will you publish a recipe for tanning skins in the Question Bureau?—W. J. M., Willsburg, W. Va.

An excellent plan for tanning any kind of skin with the fur on is to proceed as follows: Cut off the useless parts, soak the skin in order to soften it, then remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak the skin in warm water for an hour. Next mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre and glauber salts (sulphate of soda), in the proportion of about one-half ounce of each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste. Spread this mixture with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker parts than on the thinner; double the skin together, flesh side inward, and place in a cool place. After standing 24 hours, wash the skin clean and apply in the same manner as before a mixture of one ounce of borax and two ounces of hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil, fold together again and put away in a warm place for 24 hours. After this, dissolve four ounces alum, eight ounces salt and two ounces saleratus in sufficient hot rainwater to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hands, soak the skin in it for 12 hours; then wring it out and hang it up to dry. When dry repeat this soaking and drying two or three times, till the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly smooth the inside with fine sandpaper and pumice stone.

BILLY SUNDAY

Would you give me a short sketch of the life of Billy Sunday in the columns of the Bureau.—P. L., Canal Dover, O.

William Ashley Sunday, the evangelist, was born at Ames, Ia., Nov. 19, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Nevada, Ia., and also was a student at Northwestern University. In 1888 Sunday married Helen A. Thompson, of Chicago. He was a professional ball player from 1883 to 1890, being a member of the Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburg teams of the National League. In 1891 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., which position he held until 1895. The following year he became an evangelist. In 1902 Sunday was ordained a Presbyterian minister by the Chicago Presbytery. From 1904 to 1907 he received from 1,000 to 3,000 converts a month. During the past 10 years his total number of conversions was about 10,000.

HIGHEST RANK IN ARMY

Please tell what persons have held the highest rank in the U. S. army, and what this rank is.—K. H., Warfield, Ky.

The highest rank ever conferred in the United States army is general, and it was first conferred upon Gen. U. S. Grant; in fact, the position was created for him, and he was appointed July 25, 1863. He held the position until he was elected President, when of course he resigned from the army. The rank of general was then conferred on Gen. William T. Sherman, March 4, 1869, who held it until his retirement, February 8, 1884. He, however, received the full pay and emoluments of the rank until his death, August 5, 1888. With his retirement, the rank of general lapsed, as it had been created by act of congress expressly for him, as it had previously been created for Grant. In May, 1888, General Philip H. Sheridan became ill, and congress, in recognition of his merits, passed a bill May 29, 1888, creating him general. He held the position until his death, August 5, 1888. These three men are the only ones who ever held the rank of general.

The second highest rank is lieutenant general. When there was danger of war with France, congress created the rank for Washington, July 3, 1798, and he held it until his death, December 14, 1799. Winfield Scott received the brevet of lieutenant general, but never the full rank. The rank was revived for Gen. Grant on March 2, 1864. When he was made general, Sherman was made lieutenant general July 25, 1866. On the same day Sherman was made general, Sheridan was made lieutenant general, March 4, 1869. He held this rank until he was created general, May 29, 1868, when the rank of lieutenant general lapsed. It was revived by congress February 6, 1895, and conferred on General John M. Schofield. When he retired, and General Miles became commander-in-chief, the rank of lieutenant general was created permanently for the commanding officer of the army.

A MIRAGE

Please give what information you can on a mirage.—J. A. R., Barnett, Mo.

A mirage is a phenomenon extremely common in certain localities, and as simple in its origin as it is astonishing in its effects. Under it are classed the appearance of distant objects as double, or as if suspended in the air, erect or inverted, etc. One cause of mirage is a diminution of the density of the air near the space of the earth, produced by the transmission of heat from the earth, or in some other way; the denser stratum being thus placed above, instead of, as is usually the case, below the rarer. Now, rays of light from a distant object, situated in the denser medium that is a little above the earth's level, coming in a direction nearly parallel to the earth's surface, and instead of passing into it, are reflected back in the dense medium, the common surface of the two media acting as a mirror. Suppose, then, a spectator to be situated on an eminence and looking at an object situated like himself in the denser stratum of air, he will see the object by means of directly transmitted rays; but besides this rays from the object will be reflected from the upper surface of the rarer stratum of air beneath, to his eye. The image produced by the reflected rays will appear inverted and below the real object, just as an image reflected in water appears when observed from a distance. If the object is a cloud or a portion of sky, it will appear by the reflected rays as lying on the surface of the earth and bearing a strong resemblance to a sheet of water; also, as the reflecting surface is irregular, and constantly varies its position, owing to the constant communication of heat to the upper stratum, the reflected image will be constantly varying and will appear like water ruffled by the wind.

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY

I would like a description of the national highway.—A. H., North Manchester, Ind.

Henry Clay was the person largely responsible for the construction of the highway across the Appalachian mountains. It was only through his perseverance that congress made enough appropriations to build the road. The highway connected the District of Columbia with the Ohio river. Commenced in 1806, and built at a cost of $1,800,000, it was the first internal improvement of any magnitude undertaken at public expense. Before the close of the year 1831 over $200,000 had been expended upon it in repairs. The road ran from a point nearly oposite Steubenville, Ohio, and Wheeling, in West Virginia, through Ohio and Allegheny counties to Cumberland, thence through Cumberland and Washington counties and in Frederick county to Frederickton, all in Maryland. Connecting there was a road that led to Baltimore and one that led to Washington, D. C. The national road had a uniform width of 80 feet and was afterwards extended westward from the Ohio river to Indianapolis.

GINSENG

An article on the uses of ginseng would be appreciated by a reader of these columns.—H. L. C., Albia, Ia.

The light yellow root of ginseng is highly esteemed by the Chinese as a stimulant. It is used, however, for almost every domestic and medicinal purpose, and specimens resembling the human body often command their weight in gold because of supposed occult virtues. China furnishes almost the sole market for ginseng.

KING GEORGE

I would like to have you tell me something about the life of the king of England.—B. I. Z., Stroh, Ind.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, king of England, was born June 3, 1865. July 6, 1893, he married the present queen of England. When a boy, George did not receive his education in universities. No efforts were made to bring him up with a view that he would some day ascend to the throne, for he was only the second son of the king. But in 1892 the elder son died, leaving George as heir to the throne. Most of his boyhood he spent in training for the sea, which life he followed for some time. It has been said that George had another wife before he was married to the present one. The story runs that he was secretly wedded in 1891 to the niece of Vice Admiral Tryon, of the British navy. The wedding took place in the English church in Malta. The couple lived together openly at Malta and had two children. But this marriage was contrary to all custom, for members of the royal family are forbidden by law to marry commoners. According to another story, the morganatic wife was the daughter of a British naval officer who later became Admiral Seymour.

MISCELLANEOUS

H. L., Long Lake, Mich.—The Sherwood dollar a day pension bill did not pass the senate.

C. W., Sigel, Pa.—An account of the Liberty bell was published in the bureau of December 14, 1911.

S. S. D., Cowen, W. Va.—A grass widow is the popular expression for a divorced woman.

E. D., Traverse City, Mich.—The capital of the state of Oklahoma is Oklahoma City.

W. P., Republic, Ohio—At the close of Buchanan's administration in 1861 John A. Dix was secretary of the treasury.

AMERICAN PEOPLE FIT TO RULE THEMSELVES, SAYS COL. ROOSEVELT

Columbus, Feb. 22.—The fitness of the American people for self-government, the initiative and referendum, direct nominations, the recall of judges and "Big Business" stood out with prominence among many live topics which Theodore Roosevelt discussed in a remarkable address before the Ohio constitution convention yesterday.

Col. Roosevelt chose as his subject, "A Charter of Democracy."

As to the fitness of the people to govern themselves he said:

"Many eminent lawyers believe that the American people are not fitted for popular government and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary 'independent of the majority of the people.' I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position.

Is Lincoln's Work Wasted?

"I regard it as a complete negation of our whole system of government; and if it became the dominant position in this country, it would mean the absolute upsetting of both the rights and the rule of the people. If the American people are not fit for popular government, and if they should of right be the servants and not the masters of the men whom they themselves put in office, then Lincoln's work was wasted and the whole system of government upon which this great democratic republic rests is a failure. I believe, on the contrary, with all my heart, that the American people are fit for complete self-government, and that, in spite of all our failings and shortcomings, we of this republic have more nearly realized, than any other people on earth, the ideal of justice attained through genuine popular rule.

Colonel Roosevelt's discussion of many of the vital topics of the times follows:

Believes With Lincoln.

I believe in pure democracy. With Lincoln, I hold that "this country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it." We Progressives believe that the people have the right, the power, and the duty to protect themselves and their own welfare; that human rights are supreme over all other rights; that wealth should be the servant, not the master, of the people. We believe that unless representative government does absolutely represent the people it is not representative government at all. We test the worth of all men and all measures by asking how they contribute to the welfare of the men, women and children of whom this nation is composed. We are engaged in one of the great battles of the age-long contest waged against privilege on behalf of the common welfare. We hold it a prime duty of the people to free our government from the control of money in politics. For this purpose we advocate, not as ends in themselves, but as weapons in the hands of the people, all governmental devices which will make the representatives of the people more easily and certainly responsible to the people's will.

This country, as Lincoln said, belongs to the people. So do the natural resources which make it rich. They supply the basis of our prosperity now and hereafter. In preserving them, which is a national duty, we must not forget that monopoly is based on the control of natural resources and natural advantages, and that it will help the people little to conserve our natural wealth unless the benefits which it can yield are secured to the people. Let us remember, also that conservation does not stop with the natural resources, but that the principle of making the best use of all we have requires with equal or greater insistence that we shall stop the waste of human life in industry and prevent the rate of human welfare which flows from the unfair use of concentrated power and wealth in the hands of men whose eagerness for profit blinds them to the cost of what they do. We have no higher duty than to promote the efficiency of the individual. There is no surer road to the efficiency of the nation.

Lincoln Appealed to People.

I am emphatically a believer in constitutionalism, and because of this fact I no less emphatically protest against any theory that would make of the constitution a means of thwarting instead of securing the absolute right of the people to rule themselves and to provide for their own social and industrial well being. All constitutions, those of the states no less than that of the nation, are designed, and must be interpreted and administered, so as to fit human rights. Lincoln so interpreted and administered the national constitution. Buchanan attempted the reverse, attempted to fit human rights to, and limit them by, the constitution. It was Buchanan who treated the courts as a fetish, who protested against and condemned all criticism of the judges for unjust and unrighteous decisions, and upheld the constitution as an instrument for the protection of privilege and of vested wrong. It was Lincoln who appealed to the people against the judges when the judges went wrong, who advocated and secured what was practically the recall of the Dred Scott decision and who treated the constitution as a living force for righteousness. We stand for applying the constitution to the issues of today as Lincoln applied it to the issues of his day; Lincoln, mind you, and not Buchanan, was the real upholder and preserver of the constitution, for the true progressive, the progressive of the Lincoln stamp is the only true constitutionalist, the only real conservative. The object of every American constitution worth calling such must be what it is set forth to be in the preamble to the national constitution, "to establish justice," that is, to secure justice as between man and man by means of genuine popular self-government. If the constitution is successfully invoked to nullify the effort to remedy injustice, it is proof positive either that the constitution needs immediate amendment or else that it is being wrongfully and improperly construed. I therefore very earnestly ask you clearly to provide in this constitution means which will enable the people readily to amend it if at any point it works injustice, and also means which will permit the people themselves by popular vote, after due deliberation and discussion, but finally and without appeal, to settle what the proper construction of any constitutional point is. It is often said that ours is a government of checks and balances. But this should only mean that these checks and balances obtain as among the several different kinds of representatives of the people—judicial, executive and legislative—to whom the people have delegated certain portions of their power. It does not mean that the people have parted with their power or cannot resume it.

Labor Is Superior.

Lincoln, with his clear vision, his ingrained sense of justice and his spirit of kindly friendliness to all, forecast our present struggle and saw the way out. What he said should be pondered by capitalist and workingman alike. He spoke as follows. (I condense):

"I hold that while man exists, it is his duty to improve not only his condition but to assist in ameliorating mankind. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor should this lead to a war upon property. Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

This last sentence characteristically shows Lincoln's homely, kindly common sense. His is the attitude that we ought to take. He showed the proper sense of proportion in his relative estimates of capital and labor, of human rights and the rights of wealth. Above all, in what he thus said, as on so many other occasions, he taught the indispensable lesson of the need of wise kindliness and charity, of sanity and moderation, in the dealings of men one with another.

We should discriminate between two purposes we have in view. The first is the effort to provide what are themselves the ends of good government; the second is the effort to provide proper machinery for the achievement of these ends.

Seek a High Average.

The ends of good government in our democracy are to secure by genuine popular rule a high average of moral and material well-being among our citizens. It has been well said that in the past we have paid attention only to the accumulation of prosperity, and that from henceforth we must pay equal attention to the proper distribution of prosperity. This is true. The only prosperity worth having is that which affects the mass of the people. We are bound to strive for the fair distribution of prosperity. But it behooves us to remember that there is no use in devising methods for the proper distribution of prosperity unless the prosperity is there to distribute. I hold it to be our duty to see that the wage-worker, the small producer, the ordinary consumer, shall get their fair share of the benefit of business prosperity. But it either is or ought to be evident to every one that business has to prosper before anybody can get any benefit from it. Therefore I hold that he is the real progressive, that he is the genuine champion of the people, who endeavors to shape the policy alike of the nation and of the several states so as to encourage legitimate and honest business at the same time that he wars against all crookedness and injustice and unfairness and tyranny in the business world (for of course we can only get business put on a basis of permanent prosperity when the element of injustice is taken out of it) This is the reason why I have for so many years insisted, as regards our national government, that it is, both futile and mischievous to endeavor to correct the evils of big business by an attempt to restore business conditions as they were in the middle of the last century, before railroads and telegraphs had rendered larger business organizations both inevitable and desirable. The effort to restore such conditions, and to trust for justice solely to such proposed restoration, is as foolish as if we should attempt to arm our troops with the flintlocks of Washington's Continentals instead of with modern weapons of precision. Flintlock legislation, of the kind that seeks to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is bound to fail, and the effort, in so far as it accomplishes anything at all, merely means that some of the worst combinations are not checked, and that honest business is checked. What is needed is, first, the recognition that modern business conditions have come to stay, in so far at least as these conditions mean that business must be done in larger units, and then the cool-headed and resolute determination to introduce an effective method of regulating big corporations so as to help legitimate business as an incident to thoroughly and completely safeguarding the interests of the people as a whole. We are a business people. The tillers of the soil, the wage-workers, the business men—these are the three big and vitally important divisions of our population.

Make Things Clear.

All business into which the element of monopoly in any way or degree enters, and where it proves in practice impossible totally to eliminate this element of monopoly, should be carefully supervised, regulated, and controlled by governmental authority; and such control should be exercised by administrative, rather than by judicial officers. No effort should be made to destroy a big corporation merely because it is big, merely because it has shown itself a peculiarly efficient business instrument. But we should not fear, if necessary, to bring the regulation of big corporations to the point of controlling conditions so that the wage-worker shall have a wage more than sufficient to cover the bare cost of living, and hours of labor not so excessive as to wreck his strength by the strain of unending toil and leave him unfit to do his duty as a good citizen in the community. Where regulation by competition (which is, of course, preferable) proves insufficient, we should not shrink from bringing governmental regulation to the point of control of monopoly prices if it should ever become necessary to do so, just as in exceptional cases railway rates are now regulated.

In emphasizing the part of the administrative department in regulating combinations and checking absolute monopoly, I do not, of course, overlook the obvious fact that the legislature and the judiciary must do their part. The ligislature should make it more clear exactly what methods are illegal, and then the judiciary will be in a better position to punish adequately and relentlessly those who insist on defying the clear legislative decrees. I do not believe any absolute private monopoly is justified, but if our great combinations are properly supervised, so that immoral practices are prevented, absolute monopoly will not come to pass, as the laws of competition and efficiency are against it.

Direct Election of Senators.

I believe in the election of United States senators by direct vote. Just as actual experience convinced our people that Presidents should be elected (as they now are in practice, although not in theory) by direct vote of the people instead of by indirect vote through an untrammeled electoral college, so actual experience has convinced us that senators should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of indirectly through the various legislatures.

I believe in the initiative and the referendum, which should be used not to destroy representative government, but to correct it whenever it becomes misrepresentative. Here again I am concerned not with theories but with actual facts. If in any state the people are themselves satisfied with their present representative system, then it is of course their right to keep that system unchanged; and it is nobody's business but theirs. But in actual practice it has been found in very many states that legislative bodies have not been responsive to the popular will. Therefore I believe that the state should provide for the possibility of direct popular action in order to make good such legislative failure. The power to invoke such direct action, both by initiative and by referendum, should be provided in such fashion as to prevent its being wantonly or too frequently used. I do not believe that it should be made the easy or ordinary way of taking action. In the great majority of cases it is far better that action on legislative matters should be taken by those specially delegated to perform the task; in other words, that the work should be done by the experts chosen to perform it. But where the men thus delegated fail to perform their duty, then it should be in the power of the people themselves to perform the duty. In a recent speech Governor McGovern, of Wisconsin, has described the plan which has been there adopted. Under this plan the effort to obtain the law is first to be made through the legislature, the bill being pushed as far as it will go; so that the details of the proposed measure may be threshed over in actual legislative debate. This gives opportunity to perfect it in form and invites public scrutiny. Then if the legislature fails to enact it, it can be enacted by the people on their own initiative, taken at least four months before election. Moreover, where possible, the question actually to be voted on by the people should be made as simple as possible. In short, I believe that the initiative and referendum should be used, not as substitutes for representative government, but as methods of making such government really representative.

Constitutional Fetters.

Action by the initiative or referendum ought not to be the normal way of legislation; but the power to take it should be provided in the Constitution, so that if the representatives fail truly to represent the people on some matter of sufficient importance to rouse popular interest, then the people shall have in their hand the facilities to make good the failure. And I urge you not to try to put constitutional fetters on the legislature, as so many constitution makers have recently done. Such action on your part would invite the courts to render nugatory every legislative act to better social conditions. Give the legislature an entirely free hand, and then provide by the initiative and referendum that the people shall have power to reverse or supplement the

Continued on Page 7 Second Column.

The Teazel.

Harper's Weekly.

Those who have never seen a teazel can imagine a fir cone or "swamp cattail" set all over with little stiff hooks. It is the burr or tassel or flower head or thistle top of the plant dipsacus.

However familiar to people who live in lands where the teazel is extensively grown, the fact may be that the prickly heads of that plant are universally used to raise the nap of cloth, a multitude of persons in this country probably never head of it and would be astonished to learn in what enormous quantities the plant is cultivated.

In France alone many thousands of acres of land are exclusively devoted to the cultivation of the teazel. French manufacturers use enormous numbers of the prickly heads, and from France there are exported many millions of them. They are also raised in Austria, England, Belgium, Poland and the Crimea.

The prickles of the teazel have a small knob at the end, and this, mounted on an elastic stem and set with great precision on the central spindle, affords a little brush such as the utmost mechanical skill has never been able to rival, at all events at the same price.

Cedar Chest Revived.

Leslie's.

Fashions come and go. They are new today and old tomorrow. But some things endure. The craze for old furniture, old china and antique of every kind is now followed by a revival of interest in the old cedar chest, always one of the treasures of our grandmothers. The usefulness of these chests as a preserver of woolen fabrics and furs, which was questioned at one time, has again been re-established, and the cedar chest, with its delightful odor, is finding its place again in the best equipment of the household. Evidence of this is found in the fact that the manufacture of these chests has become an established industry in North Carolina, where red cedar is found. The growing scarcity of this fragrant wood bids fair to make the cedar chest more valuable as time goes by—a fact that purchasers are not forgetting.

Curious Sea Spider.

Harper's Weekly.

One of the strangest creatures of the sea is a certain species of sea spider named nymphon gracile.

It has a body about the size of a bit of thread a quarter of an inch long, and tied into four knots. The head looks like the end of a thread split into two horns, from each of the four knots start two legs, one on each side, making eight in all.

The legs are three or four times longer than the body, but the odd thing about them is that the alimentary tube, into which the food goes, runs down into every one of the legs, so that, whatever the spider eats circulates through his legs, and, in fact, the legs are like the body in internal structure.

Another curious feature of this form of life is that the baby sea spider is not in the least like the grownup of the same family. It is much more like a crab; but how it develops from a crab-like form is not yet ascertained.

Unexplored Africa.

More than 1,000,000 square miles of the continent of Africa—an eleventh of its total area—still remains unexplored. About three-fourths of the unknown country lies within the Desert of Saraha, but there are also many fertile regions that have never been visited by an European. The largest stretch of unexplored country near the sea coast is in Liberia, about 20,000 square miles, all within 200 miles of the sea. The basin of the Upper Nile and the adjoining regions of the Congo basin, Morocco, parts of Abyssinia, Somaliland, British East Africa and many other districts, have yet to be surveyed and mapped. Ample opportunities still await the pioneer and explorer in the dark continent.

Texas Grows Figs.

Texas is pleased at the prospect of becoming the chief fig-growing state in the Union. The gulf coast near Algoa, between Houston and Galveston, has been found peculiarly suited to this valuable crop, and the one obstacle, the occasional sharp frosts, has been disposed of by the production of a fig tree which will stand a zero nip. For the greater part of the year the conditions are perfect, and the black loam has been found favorable to the growth of figs of fine quality.

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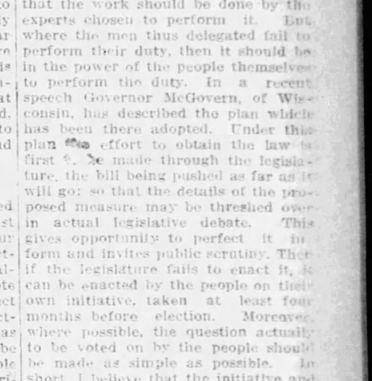
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Days that Count

Early spring days will have an important connection with the summer months. They are the days that count in the season that follows. To start right one should be in a position to take advantage of the opportunities that offer themselves. Begin right by reading Blade advertisements now. Dont' miss the good things that will be needed later.

Between pains a man feels as young as he used to be.

It is hard to convince a bonehead that ignorance is bliss.

A postmaster on the fence is an interesting political study.

Many a bald-headed man has made money selling hair restorer.

Everybody who doesn't own abutting property is in favor of good roads.

Busy men have no time to argue that the world owes them a living.

Many improprieties are committed under the sweet-scented title of soulmate.

Some men seek publicity and others get so much that they want to be let alone.

We have heard more than one synonym for affinity that isn't fit to print.

To sustain the general average, March ought to be a pretty decent month.

Nothing is easier than to think of a lot of good things we're going to do tomorrow.

The country has never had an opportunity to see how Mr. Taft would act as a loser.

Whistling in a graveyard is nothing compared to the bold front put on by some politicians.

No matter how hard we try we can't reconcile an artistic temperament with a fashionable dog.

Let us rejoice that the onion, friend of mankind, has been rejected as grounds for divorce.

William Jennings Bryan's opposition is about the only thing Governor Harmon has to rely upon.

There is no telling what effect the invention of the dictagraph will have upon legislative ambitions.

There are now forty-eight stars in the flag, and they all shine as brightly as the original thirteen.

The Countess of Warwick's socialism may not be up to the standard, but she wears some pretty hats.

A correspondent wants to know what has become of the old-fashioned man who used to crack his knuckles?

We could never learn much about tube gowns and hipless creations from looking at pictures of prominent suffragists.

Leading Democrats can't become reconciled to the idea of Mr. Roosevelt running on the Republican ticket.

Harry N. Atwood says he is going to fly across the Atlantic in 30 hours. Harry is becoming quite a conversationalist.

Democratic politicians are of the opinion that there ought to be a law against Mr. Roosevelt violating a precedent.

"Bully, by George," is the way T. R. spoke of his reception in Ohio. That is a glorious, democratic way of expressing it.

Dr. Frank Gunsaulus says that George Washington was red-headed. This confirms our notion that he was not a saint.

A Chicago University professor has found 49 varieties of lies. It is presumed that this list includes the kind he tells his wife.

About the time we begin to think everything is going along all right, somebody rises to make a few pessimistic remarks.

Talk of an unwritten law in regard to the presidency of the United States brings up the question—who's running this country, anyway?

A San Francisco surgeon operated upon himself for appendicitis. This is unusual. The average surgeon would rather carve his fellow man.

It is said that but one song out of 95 attains popularity. A greater per cent would interfere with the batting average of the joy of living.

"The La Follette boom blazed the way," avers the Toledo Blade. And in the meantime the opposition was hoping it would go to blazes.—Des Moines Register and Leader.

Well, where has it gone?

ROOSEVELT AND DEMOCRACY.

The ex-President is not the least inclined to throw up his hat in approval of every one of the newly-proposed doctrines and cure-alls, being sensible to the fact that a thing is not necessarily good because it is new.

But Mr. Roosevelt emphasized at Columbus again and again that whatever good there may be in these doctrines that good will be found, quarried and applied and whatever evil may lurk in them the people may be depended upon to render it innocuous. He believes that the problems brought about by rapid industrial development, the entanglements of ill-considered laws, the harassments of reactionary court decisions and the altered ways of action and thought, will be straightened out through the pressure of democracy. "With Lincoln," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I hold that 'this country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it.'"

We hold it a prime duty of the people to free our government from the control of money in politics. For this purpose we advocate, not as ends in themselves, but as weapons in the hands of the people, all governmental devices which will make the representatives of the people more easily and certainly responsible to the people's will.

Mr. Roosevelt's warning against "flintlock legislation"—that form of law-making suitable to a forgotten age, but not to this—ought to sink deeply into the minds of the delegates to the constitution convention. It is not only a warning that there can be no such thing as permanence of ideas, but also the soundest advice that the people will have their way, though they may be compelled to adopt the crudest of weapons and go the longest road. Mr. Roosevelt has been so placed that he could test the strength of the popular will. He has not lost his awe of its tremendous power. And in advising the convention, he speaks from the faith born of his experience.

If anywhere in Ohio doubts have been entertained that Mr. Roosevelt has lost his grip upon the trend of public affairs, or that his vigor has been undermined by the subtle influences of leisure, they were all dissipated by this speech before the consitution convention. It was a speech with the Roosevelt sincerity, the Roosevelt clearness and directness, the healthy Roosevelt optimism, the Roosevelt punch.

A REAL STATE RIGHT.

The decision of the United States supreme court in the case of taxes imposed by the operation of initiative and referendum laws dealt with the power of the court to prescribe what kind of a government a state might maintain. But the decision had a much deeper significance than the question of court authority. It brushed aside all dread lest the supreme court might cancel any state law passed for the purpose of changing from a system of representative government to one of direct government.

The most violent opponent of the initiative and referendum would be unlikely to shout "hallelujah!" were the United States supreme court to assume that the federal constitution bound the several states to an inflexible form of government. For if that were the case, the supreme court could interfere in every matter of state legislation whether or not it affected the relationship between the states or the federal government.

The time may come when states may be dissolved and merged as were the several kingdoms and counties of Britain. But that time is not yet. And when it comes, the states must have the right to act in the matter themselves. They cannot permit its being left to the views, whims or convictions of a body of nine men sitting in a court room in Washington.

A RETORT FROM TEXAS.

Upon a morning the Texas native rises and opens the door to a gentle wind as soft as a lover's sighs and as caressing as a feather bed. But the Texan doesn't permit himself to succumb to song and praise. Instead, he hastens into heavier clothes and fares forth to see that the cattle are brought into the corral, that the barn doors are made tight and plenty of firewood carried into the kitchen.

For the Texan knows that that kindly zephyr is a deceit and a snare. It is a decoy for a "norther"—the meanest, trickiest, snarlingest, cruelest wind that blows. It is, next to Senator Joe Bailey, Texas' heaviest curse. It has a long record for unadulterated viciousness, worse than the Mexican rule and on a par with that of the oil exploiters. When the day came for Texas to consider seceding from the Union, we do not doubt that its mind was made up by the visitation of one of those brutal onslaughts from the north.

Now, at last, Texas has turned. It has stood as much from the north as it purposes standing meekly. It has manufactured a wind in retort, sharpened its teeth, armed it with bowie knives and sent it forth with Texas' compliments. What can we say? What does the tyrant say when rebels lead him forth to bleed to death among the heaped bones of his victims?

PANAMA TOLLS.

There is power in bluff—particularly when nations bluff. The stir raised in European courts over the proposal in the United States that American vessels be charged a lower toll than other vessels is based almost wholly upon the hope that a little snarling, a few protests, an imposing document or two and the speech of a cabinet officer may cause this country to exact as large a sum from those who have helped to pay for the canal as from others.

The administration contends that the canal, having been built by the United States, ought to be used for our benefit. One benefit we should reap, if we possibly can, is the restoration of the American merchant marine. To open the canal to every nation upon the same plane would be to sacrifice an opportunity. It would amount to a gift over and above the great gift of a shortened waterway for the commerce of the world. It would also be a gift that Europe cannot and surely does not expect, though taking a long chance at frightening us into granting it.

The Panama canal is ours. Why should we not do what we wish with our own?

HOW THE WORLD MOVES

The old-fashioned woman used to grow vastly indignant when she discovered that ants had invaded her pantry. She immediately hauled everything down from the shelves, destroyed the fringed newspapers that had covered them, shot insect powder into cracks and set traps for the pesky creatures.

But then the old-fashioned woman was old-fashioned. In Paris the society folk would call her a reactionary. For over there the ant has been made a pet. It is coddled and fed. Its home is placed in what our best people call the drawing room. There it can chase around in a glass cage, tumble over miniature mountains, squirm among its hills and have a fight with its kind whenever the fancy takes it. The ant is not harassed with soap suds and decoyed into sticky molasses, but is domesticated and treated with all the consideration given a husband, or even a poodle.

Next time you see an ant, whistle to it. Perhaps it has escaped from some great lady's boudoir.

HOW TALL IS A WOMAN.

One of the curious provisions of the woman suffrage law of California calls for the registration of the height of women voters. Naturally the registrars are having trouble with it.

First of all it has to be decided where the foot of a woman begins and where her head leaves off. Shall French heels be subtracted, or ought the authorities to assume that it is indelicate for them to consider that women have heels? Are puffs, rats and other apparatus of the sort to be taken into account, or must women discard these affairs when they come up for measurement?

Artificial hair is said to have gone out of fashion. We are not prepared to speak with authority on that matter. But supposing that next year, that fashion of the latter part of the Eighteenth century, when women had their hair made up with flour and the whole baked, should be the rage. What would the registrar say when a voter came before him? Would he ask her to remove her bun? Or, being a man of experience, would he merely sigh and credit the elector with ten inches growth in the course of a year?

The California law is full of possibilities for confusion. We suspect it was written in a bachelors' apartment house.

TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS

The state agricultural college, after making a study of the rural high schools of Ohio, gives the heartiest commendation to the system which though empowered by law nearly forty years ago, has still been looked upon as more or less experimental. The investigator says for it.

The township high schools furnish secondary education at home. The child can experience the daily pleasures of his home and can associate directly with them the pleasures of the schools.

It has a tendency to preserve rural life and its pleasures and, at the same time, elevate and enrich them.

It makes for unity in social life. The tuition-paying plan has a tendency to break up social life in the township.

It increases local pride in all educational work.

With well selected branches, properly arranged and taught, industrial work will be considered by our young people in quite as favorable a light as the professional service.

It will increase the material resources and enhance the value of property.

Graduates of the first and second grade high schools can now enter the college of agriculture at Columbus without examination.

It makes for the highest degree of culture and refinement in our country homes.

Now that agriculture has reached a plane of certain prosperity, that is fast developing into a science and acquiring a new and inspiring dignity; these rural high schools may be expected to multiply rapidly. They can be considered experimental only by a conservation that is blinded to all advantages except a low tax rate.

THE ADVENTURE IN TRIPOLI.

Italy has issued a decree formally proclaiming the annexation of Tripoli. The occasion was celebrated in the Italian parliament with patriotic speeches, the singing of songs and much cheering.

While this was going on in Rome, Italian soldiery across the Mediterranean were wondering how long they would have to endure the misery of a debilitating climate, the fear of treachery from the natives around them and little futile excursions of reprisal among the broiling sands of the desert. Correspondents who have been among the troops declare the conquerors are heartily sick of the business of conquest. They consider the costs in lives and money far too heavy to be balanced with a country most of which will not raise a thistle. To them, colonial expansion is a delusion. They have seen it close at hand and know what it amounts to so far as Tripoli is concerned.

But, of course, the government at Rome is not interested in soldiers' views as to the new territory. It is playing a big game—to keep itself in power first and to be one of the European grabbers second.

Ida Tarbell is an anti-suffragist. Ida probably makes more money working the other side of the street.

NEW YORK'S DOG LAW.

One of the causes for the depletion of game birds and those that are helpful to the farmer is the "self-hunting" dog. The animal is usually one that has received a little training, just enough to give him a passion for the chase. Ranging loose, he destroys the eggs of ground-nesting birds, pursues young birds to exhaustion and drives flocks miles away from sources of food.

The state of New York has been legislating against the "self-hunting" dog. Before a dog can so be pronounced, he must be seen running at large in woods or fields. Then the fish and game commission must be notified. The commission is, in turn, to notify the owner. The first offense doesn't count. The dog must be seen at the trick again. After a report is made this time, the owner may be arrested. If convicted, he is fined $5.

Legislation in the interest of preserving game and protecting useful birdlife has been marked by impracticability, ignorance of conditions prevailing in nature and conflict with constitutional barrier. But for general foolishness, a special medal ought to be struck off in honor of this dog law of New York.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping cough, most people think, is a mild disease more to be laughed at because of the grimaces of the victim and the distress of mothers than to be considered as a dangerous ailment.

A doctor lecturing in New York declares it is fallacious for parents to think whooping cough it one of those diseases it is well for children to have in order that they may soon have it over with. It kills, he says, more infants under one year of age than any other contagious disease. It stands almost equal with typhoid in its deadliness.

So far is has not been thought necessary to establish quarantines against whooping cough. It is all the more advisable that parents use the utmost vigilance in guarding their children against infection.

NEW USES FOR THE AUTOMOBILE

It was a Frenchman who discovered the admirable efficiency of the automobile for smuggling purposes. He would ride up close to the custom house at a frontier and then, when seeming to slow down, throw on all the power and dash over the lines and away to his secret warehouse before the guards had rubbed the dust out of their eyes. Another Frenchman, also operating outside the law, had the body of his car made of a light steel on which bullets splattered harmlessly.

It is in New York that the fine old romantic quality of highway robbery has been revived in a new dress. There, a machine is driven up to a jewelry store, bandits leap out, seize a tray of jewels, shoot down the proprietor and speed on to lose themselves in the traffic. A man leaps on the running board of another machine and jams a revolver into the ribs of the driver. His companion beats the bank messenger over the head, grabs up the money valise and the two, boarding a second automobile, are soon out of sight.

From smuggling to more enterprising outlawry is a natural step in the utilization of a new adjunct of civilization. The thought rises: What will the bold-spirited crook do with the aeroplane?

A CHANGE OF BASE.

Madero, with the help of a large body of the American press, overthrew the government of Mexico and acquired the presidency. The Mexican press is now making it so warm for Madero that the president feels the ground shaking beneath his feet, as it shook beneath the shoes of Diaz. The president asks that the constitutional right of free speech be suspended until he has restored order and made his position solid.

This is not the first time that men in public office have changed their minds about the utility of liberty.

THE CRUELTY TO WASHINGTON.

The color of George Washingon's hair was red.

Yet silly chroniclers of still sillier stories would have us believe that George Washington's boyhood was a model of obedience, industry and truthfulness. They describe his youth as one of studiousness, frugality, free of law, case-hardened in righteousness, tight-reined of temper and beyond the possibility of making a mistake. They glorify his manhood as a period of still more inane infallibility, god-like reserve and solemn, firm-voiced counsel.

Yet the man's hair was red!

The paintings of George Washington show a man with a terrible cliff of brow, an eye that was glazed like the eye of a fish, a mouth that was without passion, without humor, without friendliness—not cruel, but cold as ingratitude. The pictures assure respect, but never love.

But Washington's hair was red. Was there ever a person more inhumanly described and portraitured?

SONS OF TOIL.

In the house of representatives there is an unofficial committee made up of congressmen who hold trades union cards. Its members are:

Wilson, of Pennsylvania, coal miner; Lee, of Pennsylvania, business man; Martin, of Colorado, lawyer; Cary, of Wisconsin, telegraph operator; Berger, of Wisconsin, teacher and editor; Hughes, of New Jersey, lawyer; Buchanan, of Illinois, structural Iron worker; McDermott, of Illinois, just plain congressman; Lewis, of Maryland, coal miner; Sherwood, of Ohio, lawyer and journalist; Roberts, of Nevada, lawyer; Farr, of Pennsylvania, real estate dealer; Maher, of New York, hatter; Anderson, of Ohio, lodge joiner and self-confessed 'director in various manufacturing enterprises;" and Smith, of New York, who says in his autobiography that his "native literary taste led him to newspaper work."

It is too bad that this committee is restricted to members of the lower house, for as a body of representative wage-earners, it lacks the imposing presence of Mr. Taft, steam-shoveler, and the experienced guidance of Mr. Whitlock, tugman.

A PERVERSE WORLD.

Ever since the reign of terror of the French revolution, statesmen, writers, lecturers, preachers and persons breaking for a brief moment into public attention, have declared that the world stands a-tremble upon the brink of mob rule and chaos.

It is to be noted that these fears are entertained always by two distinct and often conflicting groups. Men in power, those who are comfortable under the established order and the ones whose long-continued ways are seldom interfered with, are most disturbed when they discover their power lessening, their property less secure and their customs in less regard with their neighbors than with themselves. Perceiving that the ground they had thought stone to be only sand slipping from beneath their feet, they are vastly alarmed for mankind.

The other group is constituted of opponents of the first. Their prediction of mob rule is in the nature of a threat. If such and such is not done, if the demand for reform is not immediately acceded to, if the way of their desire is barred, then there is nothing for the governmental system in vogue except wild and grewsome destruction.

Yet some way or other, the world journeys around the sun at the same rate per mile. Problems are solved, or blundered. Man goes to his daily work, grumbles over his income and reads the sporting page of his newspaper—and order and security still maintain. Which must be fearfully disappointing to many of our most distinguished prophets.

AFTER THE COMMERCE COURT.

The United States commerce court was created for a twofold purpose: To relieve the circuit courts of a blockade of appeals from the Interstate Commerce commission and to provide a body of high-grade experts capable of doing justice to the most intricate of disputes between shippers and railroads and between contending railroads.

Of fifty-four cases before the commerce court, one was brought by the interstate commission to enforce its orders. Nine were appeals of shippers. Forty-four were actions brought by the carriers to set aside the decisions of the interstate commission. The majority of the suits have been decided in favor of the railroads.

Because of what they term favoritism on the part of the court, shippers have made such a strong appeal to congress that it is altogether likely the court will be abolished. Instead of creating a court of high-standard judgment, the administration, it is charged, has established a tribunal so biased in favor of the railroads that it cannot hand down a fair decision.

While it is the practice now to charge courts with undue friendliness with corporations every time their opinions favor that side, it has not seemed that the commerce court performs any duties the Interstate Commerce commission cannot perform instead. If it is a question of getting a number of experts together, we cannot see why this experiness should not be acquired by the commission. And surely, the commerce court, in deciding only fifty-four cases in the course of a year, cannot be said to have relieved the circuit courts to any extent warranting loud expressions of thankfulness.

HOW TO GROW PEARS.

The pear tree is not in the best standing with the orchard owner. It lacks the hardiness of the apple tree. It has mysterious diseases, is uncertain about its yield and tends to put the fear of failure into the heart of any man who plants it in large numbers. So it is that most farmers are content to grow just about enough pears for family use and to accept it merely as a piece of luck when his trees bear sufficient to warrant his carrying the surplus to market.

The department of agriculture has just issued a bulletin which is intended as a guide toward growing the pear tree for a profit. After discussing the best species, their propagation, grafting, treatment and protection, the whole is summarized and certain rules are laid down which—one is to infer—will make pear culture a success.

As a fruit of distinction, of inviting aspect and reputation, the pear has few equals. Considering the difficulties which have beset those who would cultivate it extensively, it is strange that so much of the fruit reaches the grocer's. With Uncle Sam's help, however, it may be that the pear will be made more common and, because of its cheapness, earn greater space among the preserves on the cellar shelves.

MIXING 'EM UP.

I believe in the short ballot. You cannot get good service from the public servant if you cannot see him, and there is no more effective way of hiding him than by mixing him up with a multitude of others so that they are none of them important enough to catch the eye of the average workaday citizen.—Theodore Roosevelt at Columbus.

The old council of Boston consisted of more than one hundred members. It belonged to a system in which the city was boss-ridden, cursed by extravagance, hampered in its progress. Three years ago Boston obtained a new charter which reduced the membership of the council to less than twenty. But now an effort is made to increase the number of councilmen. The local press declares it is engineered by the old-time politicians.

Under its old system, Pittsburg voted to fill nearly one thousand offices. Grudgingly the state legislature granted a new charter which provides a sort of compromise of the commission form of government. The great merit of it lies in the fact that every city official is brought into the limelight, kept true to his responsibility, his every act scrutinized. Nevertheless, there are men in Pittsburg who hope to revive the old scheme of things.

The politicians of Boston and Pittsburg knew long before Mr. Roosevelt entered public life that there is no more effective way of hiding the crooked servant than mixing him up with a multitude.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

There was an old custom obtaining among university professors which gave them license to appropriate credit for research conducted by their students. In a way, this made the professors responsible for the work, but it may be assumed that the practice had its basis in selfishness and vanity.

The custom was long ago assumed by the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. A subordinate might labor for months, concentrate tremendous energy and plains upon a report and then have to stand quietly by and see his superior write his own name upon the title page before the paper went to the public printer.

It appears now that this bit of meanness extends farther into the government service than has generally been supposed. Major Wright, while with the agricultural department, surveyed the Florida everglades. His report was ordered printed as a senate document. Then some officious person in the agricultural department caused it to be sent to those offices and there C. G. Elliott, in charge of drainage investigations, calmly scratched out Wright's name and substituted his own.

Is it not a fine instance of retributive justice that in this mess over the "doctoring" of the everglades' report it should be the man who tried to grab the credit for another's labors who now is called upon to bear the brunt of the public contempt?

According to a corset advertisement, "women's figures have undergone a gradual evolution." But the corset is not alone to blame; the automoblie must share a portion of the responsibility.

"Women have never learned to respect party lines," says a woman opponent of equal suffrage. Guess that's right; they do listen over the party lines.

"A University of Chicago professor proclaims that lovemaking is a science." Whatever it is, science or art, we wouldn't care to go through it again.

Little governments like Colombia may think that it adds to their glory to be spanked.

Sunday School

WHEN CHRISTIANITY BECAME ORGANIZED

International Sunday School Lesson for March 3 Is, "The Call of the First Disciples," Mark 1:14-28; Luke 5:1-11.

By William T. Ellis.

The political pot is boiling in the United States just now, and the party leaders are busy with the work of getting delegates to the national conventions. Except a candidate have followers who can be counted on when nominations are made, his chances of success are nothing. The methods and motives were vastly different, yet it is perhaps not irreverent to describe this episode in the public work of Jesus as his enlisting of delegates. He was beginning to build up an organization, and these first disciples were to be the leaders of His party.

Some persons may be shocked at the idea of Jesus forming an organization. He did far more than that, but He did that, too. His group of immediate followers were the nucleus of the Christian church. Upon them He depended for the cvarrying out of His work after He should be gone. They were simply indispensible to Him in His mission. That they were only the average sort of men was no mere chance: Jesus let it be known that He depended upon the rank and file of mankind, men whose mediocre talents became mighty, when transfused by His spirit, for the carrying out of His ideals. This is a great story for the commonplace man.

The Hills of Home.

Nearly a year elapsed between the temptation of Jesus and His calling of the first disciples. Jesus had turned His face back to Galilee, His boyhood home. Amid the excitement of life in Jerusalem His human heart often turned longingly toward the sweet hills over which He had ranged in boyhood. He longed for a sight of the wild flowers that H eloved, and for the fresh breezes that blow over Galilee. The heart of man is hungry for home; no other spot on earth ever seems quite so attractive as that in which he spent his boyhood.

An out-of-doors, close-to-nature spirit was that of Christ. He loved the sparkle of Galilee's waters in the sunlight, and the lashing of its surface into great waves when winds arose. The gentle green hills on the Mount of eBautitudes, the towering dignity of snow capped Hermon, and the hazy brown of the hills on the eastern shore of the lake, all were beautiful in His eyes. Capernaum, the noble city at the head of the lake, was a second home to Him.

He knew these people, and loved them, brave, loyal, out-of-door men. It was most natural that he should go to these for His advisers and fellow workers. He could understand and count upon them. There is nothing strange about the fact that Jesus went to the haunts of fishermen and peasants rather than to a theological seminary when He sought members for His cabinet.

Team Work That Wins.

The big heavy boats of Galilee—I have ridden in them, and I have seen them half filled with fish—could not be handled by one man; they needed team work. Jesus called to His servvice men who were used to working with men. That is a first quality for success in organized service. The ability to get along with fellow workers, and to help and be helped, neither overrating nor underrating an associate, is a talent which often counts for more than genius.

We have come to the era of organization; and it is as distinct a period in church history as many of the history epochs of the older days. Not doctrine but service engrosses the thought of church councils today. The Men and Religion Movement is a more typical expression of the sentiment of our times than any new creed formulation. Whether we welcome or deplore it, the fact remains that we have entered upon the organization age. The temper of the times demands machinery. Co-operation for the common welfare is the dominant thought. The disciples of Christ today must learn how to pull together in large enterprises for the service of the world.

By this men will now judge the Church. As Christians, what are we doing to ameliorate the unbrotherly conditions in the world, and to propagate the life of Christ? Such fundamental considerations as these are what make important the massing of the men of the land at the Christian Conservation Congress of the Men and Religion Movement in New York City next April. We shall then see whether the moderns Johns and Jameses and Peters and Andrews are equal to their task.

In the Hour of Crisis.

What if James and John, with approved business sagacity, had replied to the invitation of the Master, "Can't you see that it is obviously impossible for us to leave our nets. Business is business, and it must come first." They certainly did not realize the uniqueness of the opportunity that had come to them in the voice of Jesus. They could not see ahead. But they were willing to follow the best that beckoned. They put religion above revenue, belief above business, the Prophet above profits. They saw a gleam of new life, and by following it they became transformed and transformers.

There is evidence to warrant the statement that many Christians today are being confronted with a crisis which means as much to them as the call meant to the Galilean fishermen. New summonses to new service in new ways are being sounded by Providence. This is not only a day of organization, but also of reorganization, in politics, in economics, in the social order and in religion. The need is clamant for steadfast spirits who will stand true to the service of Christ, and who, in fresh and varied ways, will apply the message of Jesus to our own time.

Just as these peasant friends of our Lord found a great career for themselves by an act of apparent renunciation and self-sacrifice, so we today may win to worth in the kingdom by daring to lead out in Christ's work in our own time. It is my firm conviction that the best contribution that any man can make to the solution of the perplexing social problems of the twentieth century is to devote his energies to bringing the spirit of Jesus to bear upon just so much of the world as he can in anywise reach. The "fishers of men" program is in the long run the most statesmanlike and effective.

"Jesus calls us o'er the tumult
Of our life's wild restless sea;
Day by day his sweet voice soundeth
Saying, 'Christian, follow Me;'
As, of old, apostle heard it
By the Galilean lake
Turned from home and toil and kindred,
Leaving all for His dear sake."

Proving the Preaching.

One of the greatest spots on earth for the Christian traveler is the site of the city of Capernaum. The excavators have uncovered the ruins of the synagogue where Jesus taught. I have stood on the very marble porch where He stood and looked out over the beautiful waters of Galilee. Up these same steps His blessed feet climbed. Somewhere near these carved marble pillars He sat when He spoke new words of authority to his fellow townsmen. These stories once echoed to the cry of the demoniac, who first cried out the protest which certain misguided capitalists in America tried to make a political slogan—"Let us alone!" In this identical room arose the murmur of the astonished hearers, who contrasted this clear, original voice with the echoes of scribes.

Two great proofs of His preaching were given by Jesus. He spoke an assured message. His word carried its own warrant of authority. The truth He uttered was truth for the times and vibrant with life. Then, secondly, He overcame evil and did good. That latter test may be recognized by the stupidest. His words drove the devils to cover, and restored hampered, suffering men to liberty, there signs He designed always to accompany the words of His disciples.

Of course this was an advertisement of Him. Speak great truths and do great deeds, and the world will give wings to your name. The fame of Jesus ran all about Galilee. His message and His ministry commended Him to the people. Soon He would have need of His organization to meet the situation created by His popularity.

A FEW "DON'TS" FOR MOTHERS

'Whoop-si-Daisie' and Other Similar Expressions Must Go.

Chicago Tribune.

City nurses in charge of the "little mothers' classes" that opened in 32 public schools in Chicago several days ago advised that the inarticulate expressions must go because fathers and mothers invariably use them as an accompaniment for tossing baby in the air or jabbing it in its little ribs or scuffling with it rudely.

Even if a baby does gurgle with delight, don't excite it," said the nurses in a uniform lecture all over the city. "Don't throw baby over the shoulder like a sack of flour. Don't lay baby face downward across your knees and beat a drum call on its back. Don't rock baby to sleep at night. Don't jog baby up and down or march with it across the room."

The nurses explained that unless baby was hungry or a pin was sticking it somewhere, or it had "tummy ache" or other pains it would go to sleep of its own accord. The importance of keeping the sunlight out of the infant eyes—contributary to headaches, unsteady nerves and indigestion, was emphasized. The common divertisement of the newly born, playing with toes, was well recommended as a healthy sport.

Varieties

A motor driven hay rake for use on small farms is an Austrian invention.

Arkansas has the hottest springs in the world at Hot Springs, sixty in number.

A new electric filter for household use uses current only as water is drawn through it.

Great Britain year by year imports much less live stock, but more and more chilled beef.

A producer gas propelled automobile has proved successful in Scotland, where it was invented.

A new German type of oil engine is built to run with tar as fuel, and is said to work very successfully.

Occupying but little room in a house is a new clothes dryer in which garments may be dried by electricity.

At most railway stations in Italy it is possible to buy English biscuits and usually, also, English preserves.

Slate is being quarried commercially in ten states of our country, Vermont and Pennsylvania leading in the industry.

A new combination lock for house doors carries most of its operating mechanism on the spindle below one of the knobs.

A soldering iron, heated by a jet within the point fed from a gasoline tank on the handle, is a recent invention.

Having an average of 99,000 residents to the square mile, Manhattan island is the most densely populated place in the world.

A machine to hold a drill by which it may be sharpened by hand on an ordinary whetstone has been invented in England.

Crystals of sodium nitrate have been made in Paris so pure and perfectly formed that they can be used in optical instruments.

Apparatus to determine the percentage of carbon in steels by burning them in pure oxygen under pressure has been invented in France.

Despite the immense number of automobiles built in France, that country imported nearly three times as many cars last year as in 1910.

Thorns from some varieties of cactus have been found to work better than steel needles when used to transmit the sound in phonographs.

The falls of the River Gacka, in Hungary, estimated to be able to produce 100,000 horse power, will be harnessed by a hydro-electric plant.

Official statistics show that more people take their own lives in San Francisco, in proportion to population, than in any other city on the continent.

A simple faucet which can be locked to prevent the misuse of the contents of a barrel to which it is fastened has been devised by a Pennsylvania inventor.

The ties used on the Panama railroad are made of such hard wood that holes have to be bored for the spikes and a special form of screw used.

Sparks can be kept from going up a chimney by mounting on a damper at right angles a disk of perforated metal or wire netting that will fit the flue easily.

According to a new Swedish method of using peat for fuel, the dried peat is first brought to a fine powder and is then blown into the furnace by an air fan.

Venice is to be connected with the island of Lido by a subway under the lagoons. The island is much frequented in summer and lies about two miles off.

For testing the power of X-ray apparatus there have been invented skeleton hands, made of paper, which are about as opaque to the rays as real hands.

A solid rubber tire to be placed over a pneumatic tire that has been punctured has been invented to enable an automobile to continue a trip after meeting with mishap.

A newspaper file patented by a Washington man is equipped with a wire frame to hold a paper open for convenience in reading as well as to prevent tearing it.

To test the dangers of mine gases a delicate machine has been invented in England which photographically measures the duration of the flash of an explosion.

If a new hammer handle be rubbed well with a thin paste made of plaster of paris and linseed oil it will give it a good grip and be nonabsorbent of moisture or grease.

The world's gold output for last year has been estimated at $466,000,000, a gain of $14,000,000 over the 1910 output and of more than $200,000,000 over that of ten years ago.

Experiments are under way in Germany looking toward the construction of a 16,000-horse power gas engine, and Swiss engineers are experimenting with a gas locomotive.

An enterprising laundryman in Paris uses a captive baloon to lift the clothing which he washes high into the air to dry and bleach, uncontaminated by the dust of the city.

A combined colander and fruit press invented by a Minnesota man has a revolving blade which is screwed down into the contents of the utensil as a handle is turned.

The Russian government is to adopt electric traction for a number of sections of railroad, especially in the district around St. Petersburg, for which large water power is available.

Out of a total of about 54,000,000 passenger cars, 3,000, or over 5 per cent, are of steel. Over 60 per cent of new cars contracted for this year will be all-steel cars.

An English engineer proposes a railway from Port Said, Egypt, across Arabia to the Persian gulf, and thence through Persia to unite with the main lines of India. It would be 2,200 miles in length.

To keep radium emanations from getting out as well as burglars from getting in, a safe built in England to hold that metal has a lead lining three feet thick inside steel walls of the same thickness.

A woman 96 years old died a week or two ago at Humboldt, Ia. She had not been able since childhood to converse in German. As death drew near she lost her English speech and talked only in German.

Recently a letter of introduction was handed by an actor to a manager, which described the presenter as an actor of much merit, and concluded: "He plays Macbeth, Richelieu, Hamlet, Shylock and billiards. He plays billiards best."

A project is on foot for lighting Copenhagen by means of a submarine cable connecting the great hydraulic plant at Trollhatten, Norway. An under-sea electric line is something of a novelty and the results will be watched with interest.

Have You Tried This?

Simple Prescription Said to Work Wonders for Rheumatism

This has been well known to the best doctors for years as the quickest and most reliable cure obtainable for rheumatism and back-ache. It has been published here for several winters and hundreds of the worst cases cured by it in short time. "From your druggist buy one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bedtime." Results come the first day. If your druggist does not have Toris Compound in stock he will get it in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take some patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compousd in the original one ounce, sealed yellow package.

RATEKIN'S NEW ALBERTA OATS

THERE IS BIG MONEY IN OATS if you grow the right kind. RATEKIN'S NEW ALBERTA, Canada, OATS grow Bigger Crops, More Bushels per acre and better quality than any Oat in the World. Our Seed all grown on new virgin soil—clean grounds free from noxious weed seeds, from crops yielding 125 TO 140 BUSHELS PER ACRE weighing 45 TO 50 LBS. PER BUSHEL.

FREE SAMPLE Ask for sample and compare them with any other seed oats offered, or in the World. Our Big illustrated Seed Catalog of Oats, Seed Corn, Grass, Clover and all kinds of farm and garden Seeds mailed FREE on Request.

ADDRESS RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE SHENANDOAH, IOWA Box 34

To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 27 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Dress Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves sems of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.40. Double Strength $2.00. DR. B. B. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

ITALIANS SHELL CHRISTIAN CITY

Sixty Killed in Bombardment of Beirut, Syria—City in Panic.

ITALIANS DEFEATED IN BATTLE.

Paris, Feb. 24.—An Italian force was defeated by the Turks and Arabs after a violent combat on February 22, at Zenzur, a coast town about 14 miles to the west of Tripoli, according to dispatches received here today from correspondents of the Paris Temps, who are with the Turkish army at Azizia, near Dehibat.

Beirut, Syria, Feb. 24.—The flotilla of Italian warships this morning bombarded this city, killed 60 peaceful inhabitants, and wounded a large number of others. They also sank a number of small Turkish gunboats anchored in the port.

Appearing suddenly off the port, the commanders of the Italian gunboat Volturno and the armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi sent to the authorities a peremptory demand for the surrender of the Turkish gunboats in the harbor.

Don't Wait for Answer.

Before the provincial governor could deliver his reply to the Italian commanders or ask for time to negotiate the cruisers opened a devastating fire.

In a short time the Turkish gunboats in the harbor were disabled and in a sinking condition. The custom house was greatly damaged, and other buildings also suffered severely.

A great number of people who came within the zone of fire while passing along the streets were slaughtered.

A panic set in and the people fled in droves towards the Lebanon hills.

A terrible panic prevails among the inhabitants of the city, the majority of whom are Christians.

The firing only lasted a short time. The American Protestant College, whose founder and president emeritus is the Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss, is safe. The extent of the damage to the city is not yet known.

None of the American institutions in the city suffered any injury from the explosions of shells. The professors, missionaries, students and employes are all safe.

Beirut, which is a city of more than 120,000, stands on a tongue of land extending into a bay of the Mediterranean. It is 60 miles northwest of Damascus and in territory long under the control of the Turks. It is a very old city, but of later years has increased rapidly in population.

The ancient city of Beirut was destroyed by an earthquake in 551.

Today, stretching around the other part of the city, is a new town, which with its modern houses, business places, hotels and gardens, has little in common with the orient.

Means New Campaign.

The bombardment of Beirut by the Italians is the first sign of Italian naval activity in the Mediterranean for a long period, and appears to be part of the new plan of campaign announced recently by the Italian government. The city has only a small Turkish garrison, 500 infantry, 250 cavalry and detachments of artillery and engineers. It is not strongly fortified.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

OKLAHOMA DEMOCRATS SPLIT

Delegation Divided Between Gov. Wilson and Champ Clark.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 23.—Contest for control of the Oklahoma delegation to the national convention, waged between Champ Clark and Woodrow Wilson campaigners, resulted in a compromise agreement at 4 o'clock this morning whereby a split delegation will be sent to Baltimore. The convention adopted the report of the Wilson floor leader, pledging ten delegates for Wilson and ten for Clark.

An amendment to the compromise proposition, providing indorsement of Clark was lost by a vote of 314½ to 289. The convention adjourned till 10 o'clock.

SIAM KING HAS 250 SONS

English Teacher Kept Busy in Royal Household With Big Class.

London, Feb. 23.—A story of Sir Robert Morant was told at the annual dinner of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters at the Trocadero this week. Dr. Gow, head master of Westminster school, proposing "The Guests," suggested that Sir Robert, who was present, should be made an honorary member of the association. He understood that he had the necessary qualifications, for the tale, as it came to him, was that Sir Robert was appointed tutor to the sons of the King of Siam and that when he got out there he found that there were 250 of them and he had to start a school.

BREAKS AERODROME RECORDS

Pau, France, Feb. 23.—Maurice Tabuteau, the French aviator, today broke the world's aerodrome record for a two hours' flight by covering a distance of 227 kilometers 454 meters, (141 miles, 640 yards) at the flying ground here.

DOUBLE RATE ON 2ND CLASS MAIL

Taft, Approving, Transmits Report of Postal Commission Favoring Plan.

Washington, Feb. 22.—President Taft today approved and forwarded to congress the report of the commission on second class mail matter recommending that the postal rate on magazines and newspapers be raised from one cent to two cents a pound.

Postmaster General Hitchcock originally recommended a four cent rate, but later changed this to two. The commission finds that the cost of handling second-class matter is about five and a half cents a pound. In approving the two-cent rate, however, President Taft declares that the business enterprises of the publishers of periodicals have been built up on the basis of the one cent rate, and therefore it would be manifestly unfair to put into immediate effect a larger increase in postage.

As to the effect of the proposed increase from one to two cents a pound President Taft quotes from the report of the postal commission the following paragraph:

"Such an increase will not, in the opinion of the commission, bring distress upon the publishers of newspapers and periodicals or seriously interfere with the dissemination of useful news or information. A reasonable time should be allowed after the rate is fixed before it is put into effect. While the new rate will be very far from compensating the government for the carriage and handling of second-class matter it will to some extent relieve the existing burden and result in a more equitable adjustment of rates."

Are Profitable Now.

That newspapers and magazines have been potent agencies for the dissemination of public intelligence and consequently have borne a worthy part in the development of the country, Mr. Taft says, all must admit.

"But," he adds, "it is likewise true that the original purpose of congress in providing for them a subvention by way of nominal postal charges in consideration of their value as mediums of public information ought not to prevent an increase, because they are now not only educational but highly profitable. There is no warrant for the great disparity between existing postage rates on periodicals and the cost of the service the government performs for them. The aggregate postal revenues for the fiscal year 1911 were $237,879,823.60, derived mainly from the postage collected on the four classes of mail matter. It is carefully estimated by the postoffice department that the revenue derived from mail matter of the first-class is approximately one and one-half times the cost of handling and carriage; that the returns from third and fourth class matter are slightly in excess of their cost of handling and carriage, and that while second-class matter embraces over 65 per cent of the entire weight of all the mail carried, it, nevertheless, yields little more than 5 per cent of the postal revenues."

The postal commission on second-class matter was appointed by President Taft following the controversy caused by the postmaster general's original recommendations for the increase in rates. The matter was taken up by magazine publishers before committees of congress and a sharp issue was raised as to the correctness of the postoffice department's figures. Congress finally passed a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of the commission which was made up of Justice Charles E. Hughes, of the supreme court; President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, and Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"The findings of the commission," says the President, "confirm the view that the cost of handling and transporting second-class mail matter is greatly in excess of the postage paid, and that an increase in the rate is not only justified by the facts but is desirable.

Wants Equitable Devision.

"The postal service is now, for the first time in years, operated upon a self-sustaining basis, and in my judgment this is a wise policy, but it should not be carried out at the expense of certain classes of mail matter that pay revenue largely in excess of their cost. It is not just that some classes of mail should be exorbitantly taxed to meet a deficiency caused by other classes, the revenue from which is much below their cost of handling and carriage. Where such inequalities exist they should be removed as early as practicable.

"The proposed increase of one cent a pound in the second-class postage rates, I believe, to be most reasonable, and if sufficient time is allowed before the change goes into effect it should work little serious injury to the business of the periodical publishers, while equalizing at least in a measure the burdens of postal taxation."

Another suggestion of the commission, which was given the President's approval, would abolish the "cent-a-copy rate" for newspapers other than weeklies when mailed at a city letter carrier office for local delivery.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of defient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3958 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Exposes Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.

I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures; the result of early indiscretions, past excesses, carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost, charge or obligation, in a common every-day plain sealed envelope, so he can receive and use it privately at home and thus banish all his troubles. All he has to do is to send his name and address to me—Dr. Franklin Roberts, No. 138 Butler Building, Marshall, Michigan.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, Feb. 19.—Senate—Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, was nominated for the supreme court vacancy. The resolution to permit the supreme court to review the decree in the tobacco trust case was adversely reported from the judiciary committee. The nominations of two collectors and eight postmasters were withdrawn from the senate by the President. Senator McCumber introduced a concurrent resolution declaring it to be the sense of congress that the wool tariff schedule should be revised immediately. Consideration of the Stephenson case was begun, with Senator Heyburn occupying the floor in defense of the Wisconsin senator.

House—The Pujo "money trust" resolution, after having been called up by Representative Henry, of Texas, was withdrawn on a point of order made by Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. The chemical tariff revision bill was taken up; the vote upon it is not expected until Friday. Representative Ferris, of Oklahoma, introduced a bill authorizing the President to prepare for the withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States from the Philippines. Representative Peters, of Massachusets, introduced a bill to create a bureau of tariff statistics. Representative Hayes, of California, an insurgent Republican, defended President Taft on the floor of the house. The naval affairs committee reported favorably a bill to appropriate $20,000 for the preservation of the trophy flags of the navy.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.—Senate.—In session 2 p. m. Resolutions adopted authorizing agriculture department to participate in national corn exposition, Columbia, S. C. Senator Lodge gave notice he would speak on arbitration treaties February 29. Reports on Stephenson election case under consideration. President Taft transmitted employers' liability and workmen's compensation report with a message urging its enactment into law.

House—Met at noon. Resumed consideration of chemical tariff bill. Hearing continued on resolution to arbitrate Colombia's dispute in connection with Panama's ceding canal zone to United States. Foreign affairs committee reported bill extending Burton Niagara Falls act to May 1 to permit preparation of legislation. Lewis Nixon opposed admitting American owned foreign ships to American registry at hearing of Rucker bill before merchant marine committee.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.—Senate—Senator Hitchcock introduced a resolution to investigate Colombia's claim against the United States, growing out of the formation of the Panama republic and the Canal Zone. A favorable report on the wireless telegraph treaty was authorized by the foreign relations committee. The District of Colombia subcommittee of appropriations committee heard arguments in favor of restoring the school times which were eliminated from the District appropriation bill in the house. The Lorimer and Stephenson election cases occupied the sessions of the senate.

House—The chemical schedule tariff bill was passed. The military affairs committee reported favorably the Watkins resolution requiring the secretary of war to produce all papers in connection with the Ainsworth case. The committee on expenditures in the department of agriculture halted the Florida everglades inquiry to decide upon the scope of the investigation. Representative Hobson precipitated a lively debate by demanding an investigation of Representative Hays' charge that he had attacked the military affairs committee in a "cowardly manner," but apologies ended the trouble.

Thursday, Feb. 22.—Senate—Met at noon. Washington's farewell address read by Senator Kern. President's message transmitted postmaster general's report suggesting government ownership of telegraphs, which the President said he did not favor; and second class mail matter commission's report, recomending increase of second-class rate to two cents, which the President approved. Adjourned at 1:20 p. m. until 2 p. m. Monday.

House—Met at noon. Bills on unanimous consent calendar were considered. Washington's farewell address read by Representative Clark, of Florida. President's message read. Adjourned at 5 p. m. until noon Monday.

DRAW THE TYPICAL MARTIAN

Paris, Feb. 27.—The Matin publishes a drawing of a curiously misshapen person, given as an approximate representation of an inhabitant of Mars.

The drawing is one of unbridled imagination, but is given on scientific observation by Edmond Perrier of the natural history museum, and Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, who have collaborated on a book giving the results of their observations of human organism found on the planet. Perrier declares the temperature averages 42 degrees. The year is twice as long, birds have luxuriant plumage and there are huge plants and ideal flowers. The picture shows a blue-eyed, long-nosed, heavy-eared being, with a huge and bulky chest and spindly limbs.

Perrier declares the Martians are acquainted with the noblest delights of intellect and with the most suave emotions of the soul.

JAMAICA PREFERS AMERICA

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The island of Jamaica is likely to prove a thorn in the side of the advocates of a wide reciprocity pact between Canada and the British West Indies. According to cabled advices, Jamaica has decided not to send a delegate to the reciprocity conference here. This decision is based, it is declared, on the belief of the Jamaican authorities, that the United States is the colony's natural market, and that any attempt in the direction of reciprocity trade with Canada would incur the displeasure of America.

MEN NO CURE—NO PAY In other words you only PAY our small professional fee when CURED AND SATISFIED.

If You Suffer with Stricture, Varicocele, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Diseases, Chronic Discharge, Nervous Debility, Losses, Hydrocele, Phimosis, Rupture, Piles or Fistula, LET US CURE YOU. If you are on the down-grade, and lack the Energy, Vim, Vigor, and Snap that goes to make you a Manly Man and life worth the living, call or write for Special Course of Medicine—not a "cure-all" nostrum, but several different medicines—as many as we find advisable—prescribed to meet the complications and special needs of your individual case. After a fair trial should the treatment fail to meet all expectations, it costs you nothing.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 844 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances, etc. "HINTS and HELPS," illustrated catalog 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co N 39 Chicago

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, 6 B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

MAIL ORDER MARKET

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (about seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

FREE Illustrated Book tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A1035. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks. Average $90 month. Rapid advancement. Every second week off duty with full pay. Short hours; no "layoffs." Work very interesting as you travel continually on free pass. Examinations everywhere. May 4th. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers stand excellent chance. Write for free sample questions and schedule showing examination places. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-32, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL Representative Wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Adddress E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 508 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

EARN Fifteen Dollars per hundred mailing circulars. Send ten cents for circulars and instructions. Sales Co., Darby, Penna.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Hustling man in each locality. To join this Society. Sick, accident, death benefits. And introduce our Membership. Spare time to start. $50 to $300 a month. Write for plans. Box DH-293, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—500 young men as Firemen, Brakemen, Motorman and Train Porters (colored); no experience necessary; first-class Ohio roads; $90 to $00 month to start on; write at once. Inter Railway, Dept. K, Indianapolis, Ind.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES, make supporters; $12 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. W 106, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—$5.00 per hundred for collecting names and addresses at home. Steady work; particulars for stamp. Valentine, Box 28, Desk E, Rocky Ridge, Md.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FOR SALE—Farm of 80 acres close Defiance at a bargain. For particulars write Chas. E. Shaver, Elkhart, Ind. R. R. 1.

FOR SALE—Best Mich. imp. con'd milk rte. farms, 24 a., 280 a.; $7 to $85. Wm. B. Arnold, 3, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

GUARANTEED watch or gold plated bracelet free, to boys and girls for placing sample Packets Seed with friends. Sample free. P. Peoples Co., B 46, York Haven, Pa.

MEDICAL.

PILES—Sure cure. I suffered for years, paid hundreds of dollars; I finally cured myself. Persons suffering with this painful disease address with stamp, Thomas Watts, Peoria, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUSCRIPT typewritten, fully prepared for publication. Half price. address Clayton Keith, Fraeburg, Va.

A PRIVATE CODE insures secrecy. If you lose or mislay your memorandum or letters, there is no need to worry; code and key mailed, 50c. E. M. Griffith, 873 Monroe ave., Rochester, N. Y.

BIG MONEY in song poems. Send us yours and we will put them to ORIGINAL music. If you have confidence in your work, don't fail to write us for FREE particulars. NEW YORK MUSIC LIBRARY, 22 East 21st St., New York.

CLAIRVOYANT.

FREE READING by trance medium astrologer. Advice, love, business, marriage, health. Send birthdate, 2 2-cent stamps. Dr. Smith, Dept. QQ, box 829, Saginaw, Mich.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

MARRY—Matrimonial journal with many rich ladies and gentlemen, over 500 names and addresses complete, both sex, all mailed sealed for 25c. Dr. Hutchison, Dept. 39, Sedalia, Mo.

HEIRS—Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich and don't know it. Our index entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery court of England and Ireland lists. Thousands of names in book. Your or your ancestors names may be among them. Send stamp at once for booklet TW. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

Exchange Bureau—Ladies and gentlemen, exchange anything, from post cards to real estate, 10c for particulars. Exchange Bureau, Rivesville, West Va.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable ing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure..... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $..... to cover the cost of same.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State.....

Advanced Case of Consumption Cured in Four Months.

Lung-Germine Co.,
Jackson, Mich.

Dear Sirs: I feel it my duty to write you that I have been saved from the grave by Lung-Germine. Every one that saw me thought I would die in a short time, and my doctor told me he could not help me. Analysis of my sputum by the State Board of Health showed that thousands of tuberculosis germs were present. I was having hemorrhages very bad, and fever 103 every day.

I heard of Lung-Germine and began its use. At the end of two months my cough was all gone and I was gaining very fast. I sent another sample of my sputum to be analyzed and the reply came back that there were no germs whatever. When I began Lung-Germine treatment I weighed 95 pounds. I used the treatment four months in all and today I am well and strong. I weigh 115 pounds, and can truthfully say that I am completely cured of consumption by Lung-Germine.

Yours very truly,
MRS. LUCY BUNDY,
1403 E. 33d Ave., Denver, Col.

Chronic Bronchitis and Lung Trouble Cured Three Years Ago. No Return of Trouble.

Lung-Germine Company,
Jackson, Mich.

Dear Sirs:

Replying to your inquiry of some time ago, I am sending herewith statement covering my case. Before beginning the treatment I was in poor health for about one year, my case having been diagnosed by home physicians as chronic bronchitis and lung trouble, although in my opinion it was genuine consumption. I was troubled with night sweats, fever and chills, also had a very severe cough and lost forty pounds in weight in a short time. In March, 1908, I ordered a month's treatment of Lung Germine and after using four bottles I can say that I was cured and am still enjoying good health, none of the former symptoms of my disease having returned.

You will please excuse my long silence, but I did not want to give a testimonial until I was satisfied that the cure was permanent, else I would not have waited three years. I hope that many more sufferers may learn of the treatment, for I believe that the remedy will accomplish what you claim for it.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL J. SMITH,
R. R. No. 6,
Elkhart, Ind.

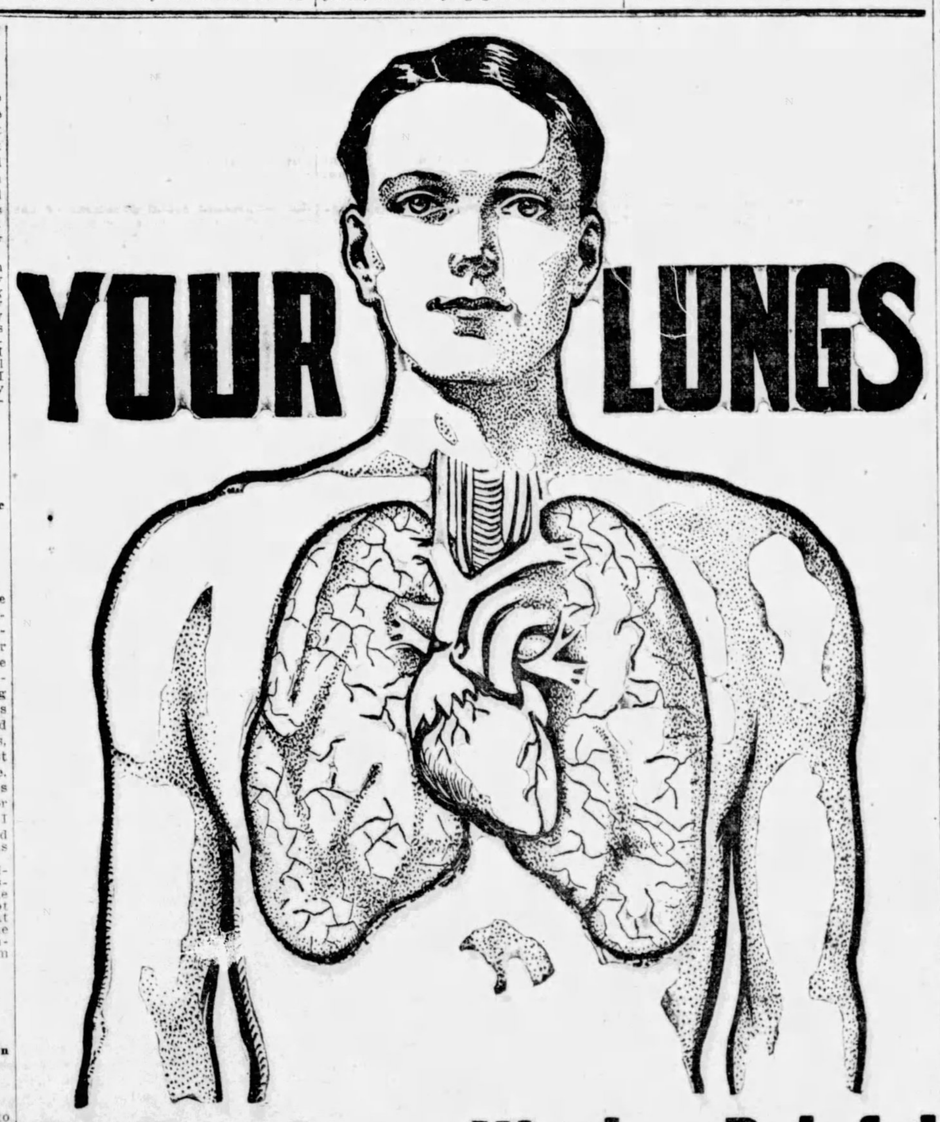
Another Case of Chronic Consumption Cured.

Lung-Germine Company
Jackson Mich.

Dear Sirs: I am more than anxious to have my case spread to all humanity suffering with Consumption, for I am well and hearty today, and three years ago I was taking Lung-Germine.

Well, I will tell you my case as near as I can remember it now. I have had a cough in winter ever since I was a child and it seemed to grow on me, so three years ago this winter I got very bad and was not able to do half of my work. I was so weak I would have to sit down two or three times when making up my bed, and when sweeping my house I would die a cloth over my mouth to keep from coughing so badly. In February I had three spells of bleeding of the lungs so it scared me a little and we called a doctor. He said I had Consumption and that made me pretty blue. I saw your medicine advertised in the paper and sent for a sample. My sides were sore and hurt me severely under the shoulder blades, had night sweats so awfully bad and I would chill if the least wind blew on me across the shoulders. I could not lie on my left side for months before I took Lung-Germine, but just as soon as I began to take it I began to gain in weight, my appetite improved and I just felt well. I believe to this day that if it had not been for Lung-Germine and God I would have been in my grave long ago, and my husband says so too. I had a local doctor examine my lungs after I quit taking Lung-Germine and he said if ever had consumption I didnt have it then, so you see my case was cured by Lung-Germine and I recommend it wherever I go. I am willing to do anything to help this medicine do the work, for there is no medicine that has done half so much for me as it has, and it will do the same for others if they will only give it a fair trial. I am pleased to have my statements published and hope it will help someone to believe. Wishing you success, I remains, Yours very truly,

MRS. MAGGIE BRIGGS,
Gower, Me.
R. F. D. No. 3, Box No. 55.



Are Your Lungs Weak or Painful

DO YOUR LUNGS EVER BLEED?
DO YOU HAVE NIGHT SWEATS?
HAVE YOU PAINS IN CHEST AND SIDES?
DO YOU SPIT YELLOW AND BLACK MATTER?
ARE YOU CONTINUALLY COUGHING AND HAWKING?
DO YOU HAVE PAINS UNDER THE SHOULDER BLADES?

THESE ARE REGARDED SYMPTOMS OF LUNG TROUBLE AND

CONSUMPTION

You should take immediate steps to check the progress of these symptoms. The longer you allow them to advance and develop, the more deep seated and serious your condition becomes.

WE STAND READY TO PROVE TO YOU

absolutely, that Lung-Germine, the German Treatment, has cured completely and permanently case after case of advanced Consumption (Tuberculosis), Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes and other Lung Diseases.

Many sufferers who had lost all hope and who had been given up by physicians have been permanently cured by Lung-Germine.

It is not only a cure for Consumption, but a preventative. If your lungs are merely weak and the disease has not yet manifested itself, you can prevent its development, you can build up your lungs and system to their normal strength and capacity.

Lung-Germine has cured advanced Consumption, in many cases over four years ago, and the patients remain strong and in splendid health today.

We Will Send You Proof Positive---Proof That Will Convince Any Judge or Jury on Earth

We will gladly send you proof of many remarkable cures; also a FREE TRIAL of Lung-Germine, together with our new book on the treatment and cure of Consumption and Lung Trouble.

JUST SEND YOUR NAME

LUNG-GERMINE CO., 77 Rae Block, Jackson, Mich.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Operation, Pain, Danger or Loss of Time.

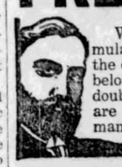
I have a new Method that cures rupture and I want you to use it at my expense. I am not trying to sell you a Truss, but offer you a cure that stays cured and ends all truss-wearing and danger of strangulation forever.

No matter whether you have a single, double or navel rupture or one following an operation, my Method is an absolute cure. No matter what your age nor how hard your work, my Method will certainly cure you. I especially want to send it free to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of trusses, treatments and operations have failed. I want to show everyone at my own expense, that my Method will end all rupture suffering and truss-wearing for all time.

This means better health, increased physical ability and longer life. My free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin your cure at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it to-day.

FREE COUPON
Mark location of Rupture on Diagram and mail to
DR. W. S. RICE
705 Main St., Adams, N. Y.
Age.....
Time Ruptured.....
Cause of Rupture.....
Name.....
Address.....

FREE Dollar Bottle Vitaline YOU PAY NOTHING FOR IT



We have proven our scientific formula of Vitaline is a treatment for the diseases and symptoms mentioned below—it is reliable and there is no doubt about this. Vitaline tablets are just the treatment so many are looking for,

what they should have and must have to be made strong, vigorous and healthy. It makes no difference if you are very weak, hopeless and your trouble long standing, Vitaline tablets should easily overcome it—they will not disappoint you.

NERVOUS WEAKNESS, DEBILITY—Lost Vitality, Nervousness, Weakness, Twitching, Jerking, Easily Excited, Wornout Feeling, Weak Aching Back, Lack of Strength, Energy or Ambition, Bad Dreams, Poor Memory, Bashful, Restless at Night, Despondent.

STOMACH TROUBLES—Pain in Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bad Taste or Breath, Sick Headache, Bloated, Heartburn, Sour Belching, Spitting Up, Catarrh, Gas, Gnawing, Nervousness.

HEART WEAKNESS—Fluttering, Skipping, Palpitation, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder Blade, Short Breath, Weak, Sinking, Cold or Dizzy Spells, Swelling, Rheumatism, Throbbing in Excitement or Exertion.

CATARRH—Hawking, Spitting, Nose Running, Watery or Yellowish Matter or Stopped Up, Sneezing, Dull Headache, Coughing, Deafness.

KIDNEY TROUBLES—Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels may be Catarrh.

BLOOD TROUBLES—General Debility, Paleness, Thin, Weak, Run-Down, Nervous, Rash, Sores, Ulcers, Pimples, Chilly or Feverish, Loss of Flesh and Strength.

Exact size of Bottle containing 120 Vitaline tablets

ENCLOSE 10 CENTS IN STAMPS OR COIN, for Postage, Packing, Etc.

American Home Treatment Company, Dept. 26 D, Marine Building, Chicago

I enclose amount for postage and packing. Send at once by mail in plain package, $1.00 bottle Vitaline Tablets, without cost or obligation to me.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

TELLS ABOUT THE HOME CURE OF MEN'S AILMENTS

50,000 BOOKS FREE BY MAIL

WORTH $10 TO ANY MAN

Every afflicted man suffering from any **man disease**, should write quick for his copy of this **Wonderful Free Book.** It tells in plain, strong, simple words how any man can **privately cure himself at home**, of such diseases as Blood Poison (Inherited or Acquired), Vital Weakness, Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, Indiscretions, Organic or Contagious Disease, the After-effects of Fast Living; Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. No matter how long you have suffered; how old or stubborn your case; how often you have failed to find relief or how discouraged and down-hearted you are—**this book will be a revelation**—it will give you new hope—a new lease on life. It is chuck full of good, sound logic and advice—just the things you should know and follow. If you want your **old-time health, strength and manhood** restored, send **RIGHT NOW** for your copy of this **Great Guide to Health**—mailed **FREE**, postpaid in plain, sealed envelope.

DR. JOS. LISTER & CO. 983 Northwestern Bldg. Chicago, Ills., U. S. A.

The PEACE PAGE.

Emigrant Trip in '64

Dear Friends—I told you last week of our Fourth of July encampment at Independence Rock and said I would tell you of Mountain Meadows and the Mormons for this week's paper. So here I am. We forded Green river about 6 miles east of Fort Bridges. The water was of a clear, greenish color, a swift current and a rocky bottom. At Fort Bridges one of our number died. We buried her in a rocky grave. The soldiers of the fort gave their assistance, their chaplain preaching the funeral sermon.

We slowly made our way to the Wasatch mountains which surround the valley of the Great Salt Lake on all its sides except the west, this vacancy being filled in by that wonderful dead sea. We stood at the mouth of Emigration Canyon in awe at the beautiful scenery spread out before us and I think we all felt that it was a sort of promised land. We saw wagons backed up to the lake and saw the men shovel the salt into them. We seasoned our biscuits with some of it and it was very good. We also procured some soda from the soda springs and used it in our food. We boiled some potatoes in one spring and some eggs in another and everything was excellent. We were so lucky as only to lose one horse from alkali. We had plenty of Indian scares as we went along, the hills being full of them. One day as the overland stage was passing along an Indian fired and one of the stage horses fell dead in the road. There were usually four or six horses on the stage when it was heavily loaded. They asked for one of the horses belonging to the emigrants to help them to the next stage, which was some eight miles west. Of course, the favor was granted and the next stage going east brought back the borrowed horse. The emigrants were constantly helping Uncle Sam in this way.

We camped three weeks in Salt Lake valley to recruit animals for our run-down stock and to have a chance to see the wonderful country. We made the acquaintance of several of the Mormons and found them very obliging and willing to converse on any and all subjects. We saw Brigham Young riding in his carriage. A colored man was the driver and Brigham Young looked as though he were decidedly comfortable. He wore a big light silk hat. Fort Douglas military camp was within sight of our camping ground. The city at that time was a beautiful place well supplied with pure mountain water. Since the completion of the Union Pacific railroad its fame has spread from ocean to ocean.

We were camping one night at the foot of the Goose mountain, I think on Cottonwood creek and the next morning at about four o'clock the Indians came to our camp on ponies and gave the war whoop, stampeding thirty head of horses belonging to an Omaha firm. They were pursued, our men joining in the chase. They returned in the evening with 19 head of the horses and reported two Indians killed and several wounded. We camped one night in Mountain Meadows. It is a beautiful spot but a thrill of horror passed through the group as we thought of the awful massacre enacted there on September 11, 1857. The ground seemed to be full of bones. Investigation showed skulls of both white men and Indians that were not covered. We gladly left the place the next morning wending our way westward. We passed through Boise City, Weiser, Payette, Baker City, and Union. Stopping at Union we were directed to Cove by way of Hendershott's Point, a nine mile drive which we soon made arriving on Friday afternoon, a lucky day. September 15, having been four months and ten days on the road. Any kind of a cabin or board house looked good to us but nevertheless we were favorably impressed with the country and the people just the same. I thank you all for your patience with me.—Mrs. E. J. Martin, Iowa.

A Paragraph or Two

Many people make the mistake of praying for things that would not be good for them.

Some women will probably object to equal suffrage for the reason that election day might come when they have a date with the dressmaker.

A man may weigh his words, but it takes a woman to make a simple little "No" weigh a ton.

A lot of trouble can be avoided if man would refuse to take the bride's promise to obey seriously.

"Teach the nobility and importance of such work," says Dr. Wiley, "and every biscuit will be a poem and every custard a mural painting." Try the doctor's sentiment on the piano.

Free speech is appreciated by the women, provided they can all talk at once.

It bothers the average man to know whether he favors or opposes the woman suffrage movement.

"God's best handiwork," says Mme. Schumann-Heink, "is the American husband." Isn't she a grand woman?

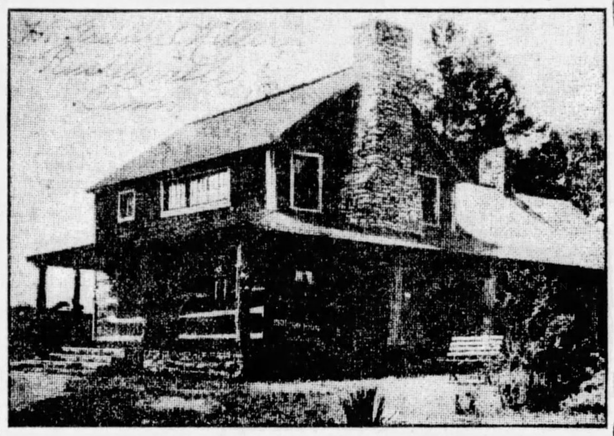
What makes the flattery tiresome is to feel that the flatterer doesn't mean it.

If men do more talking in their sleep than women the reason is obvious.

Wash-Day Suggestions

Management of affairs on wash-day is hard to be gained. Mrs. M. Rominee of Ohio suggests a way: "I put the clothes to soak after breakfast, using a good washing powder. Then I do my other work as I would on any other morning. Then I begin washing and I enjoy it as much as I do any of my work." Try it and see if it doesn't systematize the drudgery a little.

First House in Knoxville



BUILT BY GENERAL JAMES WHITE, 1786.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can.
In all the ways you can.
To all the people you can.
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

KINDNESS TO OLD PEOPLE

My hobby is kindness. I want to be kind to everybody and especially to old people. If everyone would stop for a moment before the harsh word and think of their feeling under unkindness, I think the art of kindness would be practiced more often than it is. We are getting more and more hurried each year and are throwing away our father's customs with each step we take. It isn't right. Those old customs were many of them good. Our ancestors had time to be kind. We have not, or if we grasp a moment for it, it is a fleeting, spasmodic kindness that means no sacrifice to us and no good to the one who receives. Take time to be kind. It doesn't waste many of the precious moments. And to the poor, bent old people who are tired after their years of work and sorrow, we should be especially kind. They deserve consideration from us if for no other than a selfish reason, that we will all reach that gray land of old age some day ourselves, and we shall hunger for "a cup of loving kindness yet." My husband and I have one small boy and we are very proud of him.—Mrs. J. F. W., Lodi, Va.

When old people shiver and wince under the unkind word it sometimes seems that the hardest heart must be touched. Old people grow more and more helpless with each year and more and more dependent upon the love of those who are near and dear to them. Let's not fail then. They most certainly do deserve "some consideration" from us.

POLITICS A HOBBY

I am a great believer in hobbies, for our hobbies develop our minds and enlarge our souls. My hobby is politics. I believe that every patriotic woman in America should take a keen and searching interest in politics and not only take it theoretically, but should also take an active part in the affairs of state. I believe the time has come when the prestige of this nation demands that women as well as men should participate more actively. We are needed, we women, and we must make the men realize just how great their need of us is. I live in the mountains of the Old Dominion in Wise county, one of the youngest in the state, named after the statesman, Wise, who was once governor of Virginia. I am a great lover of nature and on lovely days in summer you will find me up on some big mountain, listening to the songs of the birds and viewing the magnificent landscape that spreads itself before me. I am 22 years old and I have been married eight years. My father-in-law has been a reader of The Blade since 1856, and today he is still anxious to receive the paper and reads every department of it.—E. M. A., Virginia.

This letter bears a big message to the women of this country who need some awakening to the greatness of the need there is for their earnest help. Women's love for their sisters should awaken them to their privileges, even if they themselves do not need the reforms that might be instituted, for the help of women in general.—Editor.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS

Dear M. G. R.'s—How many of you will be glad to see spring come? Then you can get out of the house, into the fields and meadows, among the flowers that star every hedge and patch of grass, and the birds whose music rings from every bush and tree. I for one, will feel like throwing my hat up and sending "Hurray" ringing through the air. Wild geese, ducks and swans come from the north to Albemarle Sound, which is my home place, every winter. I feel so sorry for the birds and all wild animals that are shot by the hunter. It is the greatest sin I know of to kill the inoffensive little things that God put here for cheer and comfort on this earth. Very often great crowds of men and boys go hunting the shy little quail for pleasure only, not because they suffer for lack of food, not because quail are doing any harm, but only for the reason that they desire a few hours of sport. It is cruel and wrong. The law should protect and defend the little animals and birds who are too weak and too trusting to defend themselves.—Evelyn Grey-Eyes, N. C.

THE ROAD TO HAPPINESS

I wonder how many of us are keeping young in our hearts? I think sometimes we forget when we are among older people all the time. The years and the cares come and we find our hearts have grown old before we know it. But I am keeping my heart young by living where I can see and know young people. I have a lovely country home a mile and a half from Ada, a college town of 3,000. We have many city advantages here, paved streets, telephones, free mail delivery and supplies from town. But above all, I have beating outside my windows young hearts. It is their laughter that sings in the wind. It is the tinkle of their music that has kept many a wrinkle out of my face and many an ache out of my heart. Why not make a hobby of young people? It will be the loveliest, most interesting hobby a person could have. I make it a rule to be cheerful and happy. I want people to remember me as being sunshiny always. I think the biggest fear I have is of shedding gloom around, for when I keep happy and help others to be happy, too, why there's a whole world of contentment in that. I have had plenty of sorrow in my time. Who hasn't? But we don't need to go over and over our miseries. It makes everyone unhappy and they all have, everyone who lives, enough troubles of their own without bearing anyone else's. I read all the letters, especially the cheerful ones, in The Blade with much benefit and pleasure.—A. F. M., Ada, Ohio.

Our Correspondents

Jink from Southern Illinois likes to do housework better than anything else. Here is a new member for our order. We have all had our fun and our troubles to make us old, Jink, but we musn't let them master us. We must keep young in spite of them, young in our hearts. Write us again.

Thank you for the poem, Mrs. Milligan of Illinois, and won't you write more details of the days you mentioned in your letter? We are sure they would be interesting to all the readers.

R. W. Keefer ask the Old Batch from Montana to write the Peace Page again. We will see that your request is granted.

You are very welcome, Tennessee Friend. Write us again.

Will Black-Eyed Ruth of Tennessee, whose letter was published in the issue of The Blade of February 15, please send her address to the Peace Page Editor?

"Make the best of life that you can, and enjoy it. Be kind and appreciate kindness. Love and learn to love, for you can never love too much. Accept success and failure alike, without triumph and without bitterness," writes Mrs. E. F. Bowman, of Virginia, as her creed of life. Let us cut this out and pin it before us so that we shall see it constantly. The world would be different if we all lived up to that.

Pearl from Jersey writes: "I see that a girl from the silk mills is going to write a story to The Blade, and I shall watch the letters, for I think it will be very interesting. Where is Old Jigger from Up the Crick? And is the New England Girl too busy to write these days?"

OUR COOK BOOK

Beef Roll.

Take two pounds of round beef, chopped fine, two soda crackers or the same amount of light bread soaked, one beaten egg and salt and pepper to taste. Mix all together well and form a loaf or roll. Cut gashes in the top and put in bits of butter. Bake one-half hour and then try with a knife, and if blood comes to the cut bake a little longer. This is good hot or cold. I make my Hamburg steak just the same way, form into cakes or small steaks and fry in hot suet.—Mrs. E. from Penna.

Graham Cracker Cake.

One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, one cup of milk, one cup of graham crackers (rolled fine), one and one-half cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder and salt and flavoring to taste. This can be made in layers or in a loaf. Use boiled frosting or powdered sugar and cream. —Mrs. Nellie Volk, Mich.

Chocolate Cake with Nuts.

The yolk of one egg, one-half cup of cold water, one-half cup of sugar, one-third of a cup of bitter chocolate (grated). Cook in a double boiler to a creamy consistency, about as thick as salad dressing. Then add two teaspoons of vanilla and cool. Cream one cup of sugar and two-thirds of a cup of butter together and add two eggs, well beaten. One-half cup of sour milk and one teaspoon of soda, two and one-half cups of flour. Stir in the chocolate mixture. Then add one and one-half cups of coarsely chopped walnut or hickorynut meats. The amount of flour may vary a little according to the thickness of the chocolate mixture, and sweet milk may be used instead of sour by adding two level teaspoons of cream of tartar. Use white icing. This makes two fair-sized loaves. I bake it in a shallow dripping pan, 12 x 12 inches, which makes two loaves. This is a very delicious cake.—Mrs. C.

Lincolnshire Pie, or Egg and Bacon Pie.

Line a deep dish with piecrust. Put pieces of bacon or pork cut into strips around the edge. Fill with a custard of two eggs to a pint of milk with no sugar, and a little salt. Bake in a moderate oven for almost an hour, if the dish is large. This makes a nice dinner dish for a change. A breadpan (deep) is what I use. A little pepper sprinkled over the top is good. —Blade Friend.

POETS' CORNER

YOUNG SOLDIERS

Author Unknown

Oh! were you ne'er a school boy
And did you never train,
And feel the swelling of the heart
You ne'er can feel again?

Did you ever meet far down the street,
With plumes and banners gay,
While the kettle, for the kettledrum,
Played you march, march away?

It seems to me but yesterday,
Nor scarce so long ago,
Since all our school their muskets took
To charge the fearful foe.

Our muskets were of cedar wood,
With ramrods bright and new;
With bayonets forever set,
And painted barrels, too.

We charge upon a flock of geese
And put them all to flight—
Except one sturdy gander
That thought to show us fight.

But, ah! we knew a thing or two:
Our captain wheeled the van,
We routed him, we scouted him
Nor lost a single man!

Our captain was as brave a lad
As e'er commission bore;
And brightly shone his new tin sword:
A paper cap he wore.

He led us up the steep hillside,
Against the western wind,
While the cockade plume that decked his head
Streamed bravely out behind.

We shouldered arms, we carried arms,
We charged the bayonet;
And woe unto the mullein stalk
That in our course we met!

At ten o'clock the roll was called,
And till the close of day,
With fearless hearts, though tired limbs,
We fought the mimic fray—
Till the supper bell, from out the dell,
Bade us march, march away.

BEREFT

By Mary E. Burns.

There's a lone little grave on the hillside
O'er which has no blossom yet blown;
Upon it the first snow is falling
And around it the winter winds moan.

There's a dear little chair by the fireside
That vacant will be evermore;
There's a box laid aside full of playthings
That will never more litter the floor.

There are dear little schoolbooks now useless,
How oft their creased pages I've kissed!
For the brave little student that conned them,
Life's school is forever dismissed.

There's a scrap-book that's soiled and worn,
More precious than all of earth's gold,
The work of the dear little fingers
That are hid 'neath the dust and the mould.

There's one little angel in Heaven,
(How selfish I am to complain!)
I have one precious lamb safely folded
Away from earth's sorrow and pain.

And it's sin that can now never touch him,
Or tarnish his soul, pure and white;
For him has dawned the glad morning
That never wanes into the night.

O heart that is empty and aching,
For the little one under the sod,
Hold fast to these sweet words of comfort:
"Of such is the Kingdom of God."

The poem, Little Foy Blue is requested. The first line runs "His little sword is covered with rust."

Two hymns are requested, "Days and years revolve but slowly," and "Time is winging us away," are the first lines of both.

The Beautiful Isle of Somewhere is asked by a reader.

THE INDIAN'S LAMENT

Author Unknown.

Let me go to my home, in the far distant west,
To the scenes of my childhood in innocence blest,
Where the tall cedars wave and the bright waters flow,
Where my father's repose—white man let me go!

Let me go to the spot where the cataract plays,
Where oft I have sported in boyhood days,
And greet my poor mother, whose heart would o'erflow
At the sight of her child—then to her let me go!

Let me go to my sire, by whose battle-scarred side
I have sported so oft in the morn of my pride,
And exulted to conquer the insolent foe,
To my father, the chief—white man let me go!

And, oh, let me go to my flashing eyed maid,
Who taught me to love 'neath the green willow shade,
Whose heart, like the fawn, leaps as pure as the snow,
To the bosom I love—white man let me go!

And, oh, let me go to my wild forest home,
No more from its life-cheering pleasures to roam,
'Neath the groves and the glens by my ashes lie low,
To my home in the woods—white man let me go!

THE DYING COWBOY

Author Unknown.

"O bury me not on the lone prairie"
These words came, slow and mournfully
From the pallid lips of a youth who lay
On his cold, damp bed at the close of day.

Chorus.

"O bury me not on the lone prairie,
Where the wild coyote will howl over me,
Where the cold wind sweeps and the grasses wave;
No sunbeams rest on a prairie grave."

He has wasted and pined till o'er his brow
Death's shades are slowly gathering now;
He thought of his home, with his loved ones nigh,
As the cowboys gathered to see him die.

Again he listened to well known words
To the wind's soft sigh and the song of birds;
He thought of his home and his native bowers,
Where he loved to roam in his childhood hours.

"I've ever wished that, when I died
My grave might be on the old hillside
Let there the place of my last rest be
O, bury me not on the lone prairie!

"O'er my slumbers a mother's prayer
And a sister's tears will be mingled there;
For 'tis sad to know that the heart throb's o'er
And that its fountain will gush no more.

"In my dreams I saw"—but his voice failed there;
And the gave no heed to his dying prayer;
In a narrow grave six feet by three,
They buried him there on the lone prairie.

May the light-winged butterfly pause to rest
O'er him who sleeps on the prairie's crest;
May the Texas rose in the breeze wave
O'er him who sleeps in a prairie grave.

And the cowboys now, as they roam the plain,
(For they marked the spot where his bones have lain),
Fling a handful of roses over his grave,
With a prayer to Him who his soul will save.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

A WAY TO MAKE RUGS

Dear Cozy Corner Friends—I want to tell you a little about the land that I call home. It is the northeastern part of North Carolina, five miles from the Atlantic ocean. It is a great farming and fishing country and the principal crops are of sweet potatoes and watermelons. There was some cotton raised here last year. My husband is a fisherman. I often go with him when he gathers in his nets during the warm weather, and there is nothing that I like better than to watch the fish in the nets swimming around and around and yet unable to escape from us. There are all kinds, and though I don't know how to distinguish them, my husband is trying to teach me. I wish some of you might sit with me while I watch them. It has been very cold here this winter and we have had two snows, and I suppose we will have another big one. I want to tell you sisters how I make rugs. I take a piece of burlap the size I want my rug and hem it. Then I tear old rags in strips and pull them through the burlap with a hook, leaving loops on the top, about one-half inch long. I made my hook out of a piece of wood. I draw animals, flowers or anything I want on the burlap and fill it in with strips and I have a good, serviceable rug.—Mrs. Clara Twiford, N. C.

A CHILD IS A SMALL LETTER

Dear Friends—I love to read the letters about the children in the paper. A child is a man in a small letter, yet the best copy of Adam before he tasted the apple, and he is happy whose small practice in the world only enables him to write his character. A child's soul is yet a white paper unscribbled with observations of the world wherewith it at length becomes a blurred notebook. He is purely happy because he knows no evil and has no way through sin to become acquainted with misery. He does not arrive at the mischief of being wise allow evils to come by foreseeing them. He loves all and when the smart of the rod with which he is punished has gone, smiles on his beater. Children are more easily led to be good by examples of loving kindness and tales of well-doing in others than threatened into obedience by records of sin, crime and punishment. Then on the mind of your child impress sincerity, truth, benevolence and all the other virtues. It is a great responsibility to form the frailest and feeblest creature that this earth knows. Children will not trouble you long. They grow up soon. Nothing grows quite so quickly. It seems to the mothers whose children are grown that it was only yesterday that the lad was playing with tops, a buoyant, happy boy. He is a man and gone now. When a beginning is made it is like raveling a stocking. Stitch by stitch gives way till all are gone. The house has not a child in it. There is no more noise in the hall. It is very orderly now. There are no more sleds, bats, strings or balls left scattered about. Things are neat enough. There is no delay for the sleepy folks waiting for the youngsters to come in, before you lie down, or of looking after anyone, or tucking up the bed clothes around any little form that turns in its sleep and murmurs drowsily, "Mother." There are no disputes to settle, no one to get off to school, no rips to mend, no fingers to tie up, no faces to be washed. There never was such peace in the house. But, oh, it would sound like music to have some feet clatter down the front stairs and to hear some children's voices. A home without children is like a lantern with no candle or a garden with no flowers.—Mother of Four from Tennessee.

LOVES COUNTRY LIFE

As it is quite cold this evening and I shall not be going away I think I shall slip in and chat with you a bit. The weather has been very bad here for a few days past and there is a covering of snow over the ground about three inches deep and plenty of ice for skating. As this is the first ice there has been this winter the boys and girls around here are making good use of the time. I live in the beautiful hills of West Virginia near the Poca river, which is a beautiful stream of water during the summer season. It affords good fishing and boat riding. I live on a farm and love the country life. Nothing about the cramped life of the cities appeals to me. I live about 20 miles from Charleston, which is a good-sized city at the mouth of the Elk river, on the great Kanawha. The city on both sides of both of the rivers takes many bridges to reach the different parts of the city. One section is South Charleston; West Charleston is another, and then there is Charleston proper. There are some beautiful buildings in Charleston. I also live near the Roane county oil fields. Only about a mile away is a huge pumping station which helps to force the oil to the refinery. I love the letters of the Peace Page and especially the letters from the west. May we not have some more of them?—C. M. G., W. Va.

COMRADESHIP IN MARRIAGE

Good Morning, Cozy Corner—I think as much of reading The Blade as I do of doing my work or taking a pleasure trip. I live on a farm of about 200 acres and we have seven cows, four calves, two horses, ten hogs and some turkeys and chickens. My husband sells produce from the farm to Erie, for we are only 24 miles from there. I have noticed the readers of The Blade disputing about whether the wife should help her husband outdoors with his work. Of course, to my mind, a woman has her hands full taking care of her children, but if the husband helps the wife with her work in the house she owes it to him to help him with his. Turn about is only fair play. My husband and I work together. When it rains he helps wash or helps me with anything in which I need assistance, and I help him milk and do anything outdoors that will save the expense of hiring help. If women were more real comrades to their husbands they wouldn't need so many divorce laws. It's comradeship that counts. I've a name that my grandfather used to call me which I like and I am going to let you know me by that.—Slippery Jim of Pa.

Oatmeal Gems.

One cup of sugar, three-fourths of a cup of butter, two eggs, one-half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little hot water, one cup of raisins, three cups of oatmeal, two cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one cup of hickorynut or walnut meats. Bake in gem pans. These are fine.—Mrs. A. A. W., of Ohio.

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Tens of Thousands of Grateful Patrons Proclaim This Wondrous Drugless Fat Treatment the Climax of Efficiency.

I Looked as Fat as an Ox Before I Reduced My Weight With My Great Drugless Treatment.

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Nothing Harsh or Harmful—Simply Delightful Treatments, and Joyous Results for Slight effort. You Can't Get My Treatment From Any One Else in the Whole Wide World.

After Reducing My Weight 57 Lbs. in Five Weeks with My Harmless Home Treatment.

TRUE SUCCESS AT LAST

THE JOY OF LIVING IS THE HERITAGE OF THE LEAN. I WAS FAT—AND I KNOW.

My friends were charitable and they called it OBESITY; others referred to me as being STOUT, but I know it was just plain bulky fat. I was miserable—you, too, are equally miserable if you are too fat. To reduce your weight you must find the cause; you must get at the very reason. I FOUND THE CAUSE—THE REST WAS EASY. Before I succeeded, I tried everything within reason, and some things beyond reason. It was maddening, disgusting. But I found a way out.

All I had to do was to remove the cause, and I swear under oath that by my simple method, without drugs, medicine, harmful exercises, or starvation diet, I reduced my weight 37 pounds in five weeks, and I guarantee that you can reduce desired amount of your fat. I do not use medicine of any kind, or worthless stuff to rub on body. Just a simple home treatment that even a child can use without harm. Through this marvelous combination home treatment I succeeded because I had found the right way. I can now climb to the summit of Pike's Peak with ease. I could not do that until I had taken off 37 pounds of my pernicious weight, my new way.

If you are interested in your own happiness, health and figure, you will permit me to tell you how to reduce your weight "Nature's Way" —the true and sure way.

Why permit too much fat to make you miserable when my drugless combination home fat-reducing treatment will make you happy, bringing you peace, prestige, power and poise and proper proportions in face and figure?

It is astonishing the thousands of grateful letters I am receiving. J. E. Boiselle, Box 422, Great Bend, Kan., writes that he has lost fifty pounds with my harmless treatment. W. L. Schmitz, Montevideo, Minn., lost thirty pounds in thirty days. Mamie McNelly, Desloge, Mo., writes that she lost sixty-five pounds with my treatment, and I can give you thousands of names of satisfied customers.

I have prepared a book for you entitled, "Weight Reduction Without Drugs," which I am giving away free and sending prepaid, so that you may know of my successful treatment and quickly reduce your fat, secretly at your home, without painful exercises, starvation diet, pills, drugs or medicines. I will send this valuable and interesting book FREE to all fat persons who ask for it, so write this very day for your copy. It will surprise you.

REMOVE YOUR FAT MY WAY
THIS BOOK FOR FAT FOLKS ONLY
WHO WISH TO REDUCE THEIR WEIGHT WITH MY GREAT DRUGLESS TREATMENT

I offer $5,000 in cash if I fail to prove that my great drugless treatment is anything but safe, quick and harmless in fat-reduction. I have found that the best way to know happiness is to give it.

Sincerely your friend,

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Suite 9065 Central Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Spring Day Ride.

Blade Boys and Girls—My mother and one sister are at home and I have three sisters and one brother away from here. We have a big white automobile and we take a ride every day. How many of the readers of The Blade ever dressed in their summer clothes and took a trip on the first day of spring? We do. Last year we all declared we were going to take a big trip on the first spring day, but when it came the ground was all covered with a big snow. But we had promised ourselves that we would go and we didn't want to be made fun of so we declared that we would stick to it, rain or shine. We girls put on the low-necked, short-sleeved dresses that we wear in summer and our summer hats and took the carriage, for we didn't own the auto then. When we had gone about a mile through the snow the road looked beautifully smooth and we started to drive hard. But the snow had drifted and over went the wagon. We all went head over heels into the snow. Well, we got snow all down our backs and up our sleeves and we had a dreadful time trying to get out of the drifts. We hurried back for home and the fastest we could go was not fast enough, but we got there at last and we didn't go out for quite awhile. Mother said she got a very bad chill from it. We are going out the first day of spring this year, but we will go in our automobile this time instead of a carriage. —A New Friend, Mollie Luttrell, of Tennessee.

"Keep Jolly" Hobby.

Dear Blade Children—I am a farmer's daughter, 13 years old and with a big ambition to make a teacher of myself. It is going to take some studying to do it, but I'm going to keep up my courage and try and learn everything I will need to accomplish it. My hobby is "keep jolly" and I generally try to do that for I am a person who loves fun and there isn't anything I enjoy more than leaving school after the afternoon session with a crowd of the children and having a really jolly time. It is nice to hunt chestnuts on the way to school. Did I hear someone say, "Late at school?" No, not late. I start early and take my time. I have to walk a mile and a half to school. I don't mind it in nice weather, but it isn't much fun when it rains or snows hard. I enjoy snow-balling, though almost every time I play it I get the worst of it. I don't play very often unless I am feeling very well, for it is a hard beating that I get. However, I think I am a healthy girl, for my cheeks are as red as apples. I enjoy housekeeping and I don't mind washing dishes. How many 13-year-old girls can say the same? My regards to the waste-basket. He is a jolly looking fellow.—Malissa Vivian Edwards, Kentucky.

A Rough Rider.

Dear Boys and Girls—I have been thinking about writing for a long time but I have just accomplished it as I am generally pretty busy. You see, though I am only 16 years old I keep house for my father and there are not very many spare hours. It means a whole lot of responsibility and that keeps sort of a sober head on one. But there is a lot of fun in life, anyway. In my hours of nothing-to-do the neighbor girls and I have the jolliest sort of times riding horseback. We would all of us rather ride horseback than eat any day, and all the people around here call us the Rough Riders of Tuller Hill. I like to read the letters from the western people in The Blade very much.—One of the Rough Riders of N. Y.

SHORT AND SWEET

Elsie Gore, Kentucky—Thank you very much for the poem. Write us again.

Rena Varney, of Pennsylvania—"I love to read the Cozy Corner as well as our department, and especially the letters about the pioneers.

Dorothy Cooper, Ray, O, Route 1, would like letters from some of the girls of The Blade.

C. Hazel, Chalfant, Va.—Write us about Fuzzy and Wuzzy. We are going to have some more stories for you Blade boys and girls soon.

Blanche Rockwell of Pennsylvania, who is 13 years old, is an aunt to 10 children. She thinks her hands are full.

Lulla of Ohio—You are very welcome. Write us often. Tell us of the brother in the army.

Minnie D. of Sunny Tennessee would like to see another letter from Florence H. of Ohio.

Ida Hardy, N. C.—We cannot publish nearly as many letters as we want to. Some day we will be able to publish one you write. Everyone must have their chance.

Helen Reid of Elm Hall, Mich., would like to exchange cards with the children whose birthdays come on August 3.

Selby of West Virginia—"I am a boy 12 years old, and I was janitor at our school this year and earned $8. It is the first $8 I ever worked for." That is the way to get on in the world. You are starting early.

Girls

Read About These Three Girls. How Sick They Were and How Their Health Was Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Appleton, Wis.—"I take pleasure in writing you an account of my sickness. I told a friend of mine how I felt and she said I had female trouble and advised me to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as she had taken it herself for the same trouble with wonderful results. I had been sickly for two years and overworked myself, and had such bad feelings every month that I could hardly walk for pain. I was very nervous and easily tired out and could not sleep nights. I had dizzy spells, and pimples came on my face. But I have taken your Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has restored my health. I think it is the best medicine in existence."—Miss CECILIA M. BAUER, 1161 Lawrence St., Appleton, Wis.

A SCHOOL TEACHER'S GRATITUDE:

Geneva, Iowa.—"I have been teaching school for some years and I have neglected my health because I was too busy with my work to attend to myself properly. I suffered greatly every month and was on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

"I wrote to you about my condition and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and the Blood Purifier as you recommended. These remedies have done wonders for me and I can highly and widely recommend them to every suffering woman."—Miss MINNIE SHAVER, R. F. D. No. 1, Geneva, Iowa, c/o Sam Erickson.

A COLORADO GIRL'S CASE:

Montrose, Col.—"I was troubled very much with irregular periods. Sometimes two months would elapse. I suffered severe headache, was weak and nervous, could eat scarcely anything.

"I took both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier and the result was wonderful. I feel like another person.

"I think your remedies are the best on earth and cannot express my thankfulness to you for what they have done to me. I help my neighbors when they are sick, and I shall always recommend your medicines."—Miss ELLA MCCANDLESS, Montrose, Col.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that a medicine that did so much for these girls will benefit any other girl who is suffering with the same troubles?

Does it not seem the only sensible thing to give such a medicine at least a trial? You may be sure that it can do you no harm, and there are lots of proof that it will do you much good.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine, made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health. Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

PIMPLES BLACKHEADS

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Either or both sent on approval. Send reliable reference or cash with order. Money back if not satisfactory. Plume, French curl, any color, measures 16 inches; Switch, fine human hair, 3-stem, 1½ oz., 18 in. long. Send lock of hair; we will match it. Buy direct and save money.

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PILES CURED NO CURE NO PAY—in other words you do not pay our small professional fee until cured and satisfied. **Germa** American Institute, 951 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Prairie Chickens Feed in Barnyards

Des Moines Register and Leader.

Because of the deep snow and the scarcity of feed, prairie chickens are so tame that farmers report that they come up to the yards and feed with the domestic fowls. Peter Stell has a flock of from 50 to 75 which have been at his premises for a month and seem to be growing more tame. They have learned the time when the fowls are fed and usually come close and mingle with the flock.

Hears Church Bells After Long Deafness

For the first time in years, this good lady, who has been deaf, hears the church bells. She is in ecstasy. Only this morning has she been able to hear the prattle of her grandchildren and the voice of her daughter. Twenty-four years ago she first found herself becoming deaf and, despite numerous doctors, medical advice, hearing devices and specialists' treatments, she grew more and more difficult to hear, or late years she was harassed by peculiar noises in the head, which added to her misery. At last she was told of a book which explains how to regain perfect hearing without costly apparatus or drugs. She got this book and learned how to quickly become freed from deafness and head-noises. Observe her delight in this hypothetical illustration! Any reader of The Blade who desires to obtain one of these books can do so free of cost by merely writing to the author, Dr. George E. Coutant, 135B, Station E, New York, N. Y. He will be pleased to mail it promptly, postpaid, to any one whose hearing is not good. This offer will bring joy to many homes.

AMERICAN PEOPLE FIT TO RULE THEMSELVES

Continued From Page Three.

work of the Legislature should it ever become necessary.

As to the recall, I do not believe that there is any great necessity for it as regards short-term elective officers. On abstract grounds I was originally inclined to be hostile to it. I know of one case where it was actually used with mischievous results. On the other hand, in three cases in municipalities on the Pacific Coast which have come to my knowledge it was used with excellent results. I believe it should be generally provided but with such restrictions as will make it available only when there is widespread and genuine public feeling among a majority of the voters.

There remains the question of the recall of judges. One of the ablest jurists in the United States, a veteran in service to the people, recently wrote me as follows on this subject:

"There are two causes of the agitation for the recall as applied to judges. First, the administration of justice has withdrawn from life and become artificial and technical. The recall is not so much a recall of judges from office as it is a recall of the administration of justice back to life, so that it shall become, as it ought to be, the most efficient of all agencies for making this earth a better place to live in. Judges have set their rules above life. Like the Pharisees of old, they have said, 'The people be accursed, they know not the law' (that is our 'rule'). Courts have repeatedly defeated the aroused moarl sentiment of a whole commonwealth.

A Judge Ranks High.

An independent and upright judiciary which fearlessly stands for the right, even against popular clamor, but which also understands and sympathizes with popular needs, is a great asset of popular government. There is no public servant and no private man whom I place above a judge of the best type, and very few whom I rank beside him. I believe in the cumulative value of the law and in its value as an impersonal, disinterested basis of control. I believe in the courts' interpretation of the law as law without the power to change the law or to substitute some other thing than law for it. But I agree with every great jurist, from Marshall downwards, when I say that every judge is bound to consider two separate elements in his decision of a case, one the terms of the law, and the other the conditions of actual life to which the law is to be applied. Only by taking both of these elements into account is it possible to apply the law as its spirit and intent demand that it be applied. Both law and life are to be considered in order that the law and the Constitution shall become, in John Marshall's word, "a living instrument and not a dead letter." Justice between man and man, between the State and its citizens, is a living thing, whereas legalistic justice is a dead thing. Moreover, never forget that the judge is just as much the servant of the people as any other official. Of course he must act conscientiously. So must every other official. He must not do anything wrong because there is popular clamor for it, any more than under similar circumstances a governor or a legislator or a public utilities commissioner should do wrong. Each must follow his conscience, even though to do so costs him his place. But in their turn the people must follow their conscience, and when they have definitely decided on a given policy they must have public servants who will carry out that policy.

The End and the Means.

Keep clearly in mind the distinction between the end and the means to attain that end. Our aim is to get the type of judge that I have described, to keep him on the bench as long as possible, and to keep off the bench, and if necessary, take off the bench the wrong type of judge. In some communities one method may work well which in other communities does not work well, and each community should adopt and preserve or reject a give nmethod according to its pracgiven method, according to its practical working. Therefore the question of applying the recall in any shape is one of expediency merely. Each community has a right to try the experiment for itself in whatever shape it pleases. Under the conditions set forth in the extract from the letter given above, I would personally have favored the recall of the judges both in California and in Missouri; for no damage that could have been done by the recall would have equaled the damage done to the community by judges whose conduct had revolted not only the spirit of justice, but the spirit of common sense. I do not believe in adopting the recall save as a last resort, when it has become clearly evident that no other course will achieve the desired result. But either the recall will have to be adopted or else it will have to be made much easier than it now is to get rid, not merely of a bad judge, but of a judge who, however virtuous, has grown so out of touch with social needs and facts that he is unfit longer to render good service on the bench. It is nonsense to say that impeachment meets the difficulty. In actual practice we have found that impeachment does not work, that unfit judges stay on the bench in spite of it, and indeed because of the fact that impeachment is the only remedy that can be used against them. Where such is the actual fact it is idle to discuss the theory of the case. Impeachment as a remedy for the ills of which the people justly complain is a complete failure. A quicker, a more summary, remedy is needed; some remedy at least as summary and as drastic as that embodied in the Massachusetts constitution. And whenever it be found in actual practice that such remedy does not give the needed results, I would unhesitatingly adopt the recall.

One Kind of Recall.

But there is one kind of recall in which I very earnestly believe, and the immediate adoption of which I urge. There are sound reasons for being cautious about the recall of a good judge who has rendered an unwise and improper decision. Every public servant, no matter how valuable, and not omitting Washington or Lincoln or Marshall, at times makes mistakes. Therefore we should be cautious about recalling the judge, and we should be cautious about interfering in any way with the judge in decisions which he makes in the ordinary course as between individuals. But when a judge decides a constitutional question, when he decides what the people as a whole can or cannot do, the people should have the right to recall that decision if they think it wrong. We should hold the judiciary in all respect; but it is both absurd and degrading to make a fetish of a judge or of any one else. Abraham Lincoln said in his first inaugural: "If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the supreme court, . . . the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the courts or the judges." Lincoln actually applied in successful fashion the principle of the recall in the Dred Scott case. He denounced the supreme court for that iniquitous decision in language much stronger than I have ever used in criticising any court, and appealed to the people to recall the decision — the word "recall" in this connection was not then known, but the phrase exactly describes what he advocated. He was successful, the people took his view, and the decision was practically recalled. It became a dead letter without the need of any constitutional amendment. In any contest today where the people stand for justice and the courts do not, the man who supports the courts against the people is untrue to the memory of Lincoln, and shows that he is the spiritual heir, not of the men who followed and supported Lincoln, but of the cotton whigs who supported Chief Justice Taney and denounced Lincoln for attacking the courts and the constitution.

Remedy Not Difficult.

Under our federal system the remedy for a wrong such as Abraham Lincoln described is difficult. But the remedy is not difficult in a state. What the supreme court of the nation decides to be law binds both the national and the state courts and all the people within the boundaries of the nation. But the decision of a state court on a constitutional question should be subject to revision by the people of the state. Again and again in the past justice has been scandalously obstructed by state courts declaring state laws in conflict with the federal constitution, although the supreme court of the nation had never so decided or had even decided in a contrary sense. When the supreme court of the state declares a given statute unconstitutional, because in conflict with the state or the national constitution, its opinion should be subject to revision by the people themselves. Such an opinion ought always to be treated with great respect by the people, and unquestionably in the majority of cases would be accepted and followed by them. But actual experience has shown the vital need of the people reserving to themselves the right to pass upon such opinion. If any considerable number of the people feel that the decision is in defiance of justice, they should be given the right by petition to bring before the voters at some subsequent election, special or otherwise, as might be decided, and after the fullest opportunity for deliberation and debate, the question whether or not the judges' interpretation of the constitution is to be sustained. If it is sustained well and good. If not, then the popular verdict is to be accepted as final, the decision is to be treated as reversed, and the construction of the constitution definitely decided — subject only to action by the supreme court of the United States.

Fit for Government.

Many eminent lawyers who more or less frankly disbelieve in our entire American system of government for, by, and of the people, violently antagonize this proposal. They believe, and sometimes assert, that the American people are not fitted for popular government, and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary "independent of the majority or of all the people;" that there must be no appeal to the people from the decision of a court in any case; and that therefore the judges are to be established as sovereign rulers over the people. I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position. I regard it as a complete negation of our whole system of government; and if it became the dominant position in this country, it would mean the absolute upsetting of both the rights and the rule of the people. If the American people are not fit for popular government, and if they should of right be the servants and not the masters of the men whom they themselves put in office, then Lincoln's work was wasted and the whole system of government upon which this great democratic republic rests is a failure. I believe, on the contrary, with all my heart that the American people are fit for complete self-government, and that, in spite of all our failings and shortcomings, we of this republic have more nearly realized than any other people on earth the ideal of justice attained through genuine popular rule. The position which these eminent lawyers take and applaud is of necessity a condemnation of Lincoln's whole life; for his great public career began, and was throughout conditioned by, his insistence, in the Dred Scott case, upon the fact that the American people were the masters and not the servants of even the highest court in the land, and were thereby the final interpreters of the constitution. If the courts have the final say-so on all legislative acts, and if no appeal can lie from them to the people, then they are the irresponsible masters of the people. The only tenable excuse for such a position is the frank avowal that the people lack sufficient intelligence and morality to be fit to govern themselves. In other words, those who take this position hold that the people have enough intelligence to frame and adopt a constitution, but not enough intelligence to apply and interpret the constitution which they have themselves made. Those who take this position hold that the people are competent to choose officials to whom they delegate certain powers, but not competent to hold these officials responsible for the way they exercise these powers. Now the power to interpret is the power to establish; and if the people are not to be allowed finally to interpret the fundamental law, ours is not a popular government. The true view is that legislators and judges alike are the servants of the people, who have been created by the people just as the people have created the constitution; and they hold only such power as the people have for the time being delegated to them. If these two sets of public servants disagree as to the amounts of power respectively delegated to them by the people under the constitution, and if the case is of sufficient importance, then, as a matter of course, it should be the right of the people themselves to decide between them.

People Not Infallible.

I do not say that the people are infallible. But I do say that our whole history shows that the American people are more often sound in their decisions than is the case with any of the governmental bodies to whom, for their convenience, they have delegated portions of their power. If this is not so, then there is no justification for the existence of our government; and if it is so, then there is no justification for refusing to give the people the real, and not merely the nominal, ultimate decision on questions of constitutional law. Just as the people, and not the supreme court under Chief Justice Taney, were wise in their decisions of the vital questions of their day, so I hold that now the American people as a whole have shown themselves wiser than the courts in the way they have approached and dealt with such vital qutstions of our day as those concerning the proper control of big corporations and of securing their rights to industrial workers.

Here I am not dealing with theories; I am dealing with actual facts. In New York, in Illinois, in Connecticut, lamentable injustice has been perpetuated, often for many years, by decisions of the state courts refusing to permit the people of the states to exercise their right as a free people to do their duty as a conscientious people in removing grave wrong and social injustice. These foolish and iniquitous decisions have almost always been rendered at the expense of the weak; they have almost always been the means of putting a stop to the effort to remove burdens from wage workers, to secure to men who toil on the farm and on the railway, or in the factory, better and safer conditions of labor and of life. Often the judges who have rendered these decisions have been entirely well-meaning men, who, however, did not know life as they knew law, and who championed some outworn political philosophy which they assumed to impose on the people. Their associations and surroundings were such that they hda no conception of the cruelty and wrong their decisions caused and perpetuated. Their prime concern was with the empty ceremonial of perfunctory legalism, and not with the living spirt of justice.

The Rights of Man.

We stand for the rights of property, but we stand even more for the rights of man. We will protect the rights of the wealthy man, but we maintain that he holds his wealth subject to the general right of the community to regulate its business use as the public welfare requires.

We also maintain that the nation and the several states have the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good. It is our prime duty to shape the industrial and social forces so that they may tell for the material and moral upbuilding of the farmer and the wage-worker, just as they should do in the case of the business man. You, framers of this constitution, be careful so to frame it that under it the people shall leave themselves free to do whatever is necessary in order to help the farmers of the state to get for themselves and their wives and children not only the benefits of better farming, but also those of better business methods and better conditions of life on the farm.

Moreover, shape your constitutional action so that the people will be able through their legislative bodies, or, failing that, by direct popular vote, to provide workmen's compensation acts, to regulate the hours of labor for children and for women, to provide for their safety while at work, and to prevent overwork or work under unhygienic or unsafe conditions. See to it that no restrictions are placed upon legislative powers that will prevent the enactment of laws under which your people can promote the general welfare, the common good. Thus only will the "general welfare" clause of our constitution become a vital force for progress, instead of remaining a mere phrase. This also applies to the police powers of the government. Make it perfectly clear that on every point of this kind it is your intention that the people shall decide for themselves how far the laws to achieve their purposes shall go, and that their decision shall be binding upon every citizen in the state, official or non-official, unless, of course, the supreme court of the nation in any given case decides otherwise

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Feb. 26.—There was a flash of strength in wheat early today on the strength of firm cables and the light movement in the northwest. The hardness did not last long, as realizing started prices downward not long after the opening. Toledo cash started ⅞c higher at 98⅜c, May ¼c advanced at $1.00⅞, July ⅛c higher at 97⅞c, and Sept. ¼c advanced at 96⅝c. The market lost from ⅛c to ⅝c in the first half hour.

The market remained rather quiet all day, cash closing unchanged at 98⅛c, May ¼c off at $1.00⅜, July ⅝c down at 97⅜c, and September ½c lower at 96c.

Tomorrow there will be no market, because of the Chicago election.

Strong on the call as the result of weather reports, corn weakened later on some profit taking. Toledo May and July opened ¼c higher at 70c and Sept. ⅛c advanced at 70⅜c.

Cash corn closed at 66c. May and July at 69¾c, September 70c.

Oats started about ¼c higher with May at 55c, July at 50¼c and Sept at 43⅜c. Prices worked lower in the first hour.

Cash oats finished at 54¼c, May at 54½c, July at 49⅝c, September at 43¼c.

Clover seed receipts were 200 bags against 260 a year ago. Shipments were 180 compared with 694 a year ago. Opening as follows, the market was about steady: Cash, Feb. and March $13.60, April $13.40 and Oct. $9.15.

Selling of March by longs was the chief cause of a sharp break later. Cash, February and March closed 25c off at $13.25 and April 35c lower at $13.05; Wednesday 470 bags of clover are expected.

					Close—	
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 24.
Cash	98⅝	99	....	98½	98¼
May	1.00⅞	1.01	....	1.00⅜	1.00⅜
July	97⅝	....	....	97⅜	97⅜
Sept.	96⅝	....	....	96	96⅛
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	66¼	66¼
May	70	....	....	69⅝	69⅝
July	70	....	....	69⅝	69⅝
Sept.	70⅝	....	....	70	70⅛
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	54¼	54¼
May	55	....	....	54½	54⅝
July	50¼	....	....	49⅝	50
Sept.	43½	....	....	43⅛	43⅜
Clover Seed—					
Cash	13.60	....	....	13.25	13.60
Feb.	13.60	....	....	13.25	13.60
March	13.60	....	....	13.25	13.60
April	13.40	....	....	13.05	13.40
No. 2	....	....	....	13.20@13.35	....
No. 3	....	....	....	13.00@13.10	....
Rejected	....	....	....	12.25@12.85	....
N. E. G.	....	....	....	8.50@12.50	....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	93	93
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	6.97½	6.92½
March	....	....	....	6.97½	6.92½
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	13.40	13.45
March	....	....	....	13.40	13.45

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.00⅛	1.00⅝	1.00¼	1.00⅝	1.00⅛
May	95⅞	96⅛	....	96⅝	95⅝
Sept.	94½	94⅝	....	94	94⅛
Corn—					
May	68⅛	68⅝	....	68⅛	68⅜
July	68⅛	68⅛	67⅝	68	67⅞
Sept.	68	68⅛	....	67⅞	67⅝
Oats—					
May	52⅜	52⅝	....	52⅛	52⅜
July	48⅛	....	....	47½	47⅝
Sept.	41⅜	41½	....	41	41⅛

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	1.04⅝	1.04⅝	....	1.04⅜	1.04⅝
July	....	....	....	1.00⅛	1.01⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	99⅛	99⅝	98⅞	99	99⅛
July	94⅛	....	93⅜	93⅞	94

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.04½	1.05
July	....	....	....	1.05⅜	1.06⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.04	1.04
July	....	....	....	1.04⅝	1.05

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	15.20	15.30	....	15.25	15.15
July	15.55	15.60	15.50	15.55	15.42
Sept.	15.85	....	15.70	15.75	15.60
Lard—					
May	9.05	....	9.02	9.07	9.00
July	9.22	....	9.20	9.25	9.15
Sept.	9.37	....	....	9.42	9.32
Ribs—					
May	8.52	....	....	8.55	8.50
July	8.62	....	8.57	8.60	8.55
Sept.	8.70	....	8.72	8.75	8.67

Money and Stocks.

New York, Feb. 27.—(Wall Street)—A declint of 1½ points in the preferred stock of the Republic Steel and Iron Co., which yesterday passed its dividend was the feature of the opening stock market today. The cotton stock declined one point. Bethelhem Steel preferred opened off 2½ and the common 1¼. Central Leather preferred a further decline of one point. Otherwise fractional declines were general.

Prices rallied very generally soon after the opening. Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper and United States Steel selling well above yesterday's closing prices. Even the weaker specialties, including Republic Iron and Central Leather preferred, made up the greater part of their declines. Trading then fell to slender proportions, with little initiative either way.

Such strength as the market evinced during th morning was largely due to advices from London, which stated that the British miners had consented to confer with the operators. Confidence was also expressed in an amicable outcome of the domestic coal negotiations the preliminaries of which were under discussion today. There was a moderate demand for the leading issues and by noon most of this group were above yesterday's best. American Telephone and Telegraph was the strongest of the specialties, and Central Leather preferred recovered a good part of its recent decline on declaration of the regular dividend.

Bonds were steady.

Aside from a decline of 3½ points in National Enameling preferred, practically no change in prices occurred during the noon hour which was marked by extreme dulless.

Some stocks made headway upward in the late afternoon, but the general market was almost stagnant. Canadian Pacific rose a point, and Republic Steel preferred reduced its early loss to a fraction.

New York Stocks.

Stocks.	New York, Feb. 27, 1912. Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	31½	32	31½	32
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	119⅛	119¼	119¼	119¼
Atchison	104	104	103⅞	104
Am. Car & F. Co.	50¼	50¼	50⅜	50⅜
Anaconda	35⅞	36	35⅝	36
Amal. Copper	66¼	66⅞	66¼	66⅝
Am. Smelters	71	71	70⅞	70⅞
Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	58½	58½	58½	58½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	142⅛	143¼	142⅛	142⅝
Am. Tobacco pfd.	103⅜	103½	103⅛	103½
Am. Cotton Oil	49⅛	49⅛	49	49
Am. Beet Sugar	53¼	53¼	53⅛	53⅛
Balt. & Ohio	101½	121⅜	101½	101⅜
Cast I. Pipe pfd.	51	51	51	51
Beth. Steel com.	27⅜	29	27⅜	29
Chicago & G. W.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Canadian Pac.	228⅝	229⅞	228⅝	229⅛
Clover Leaf	13	13	13	13
Colorado Fuel	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
Ches. & Ohio	71	71¼	71	71¼
Central Leather	16⅜	18	16¼	17⅜
Can. pfd.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛
Chino Copper	25⅛	25⅜	25¼	25¼
Corn Product com.	10	10	10	10
Distillers' Sec.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
Erie com.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅞
Erie 1st pfd.	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞	51⅜
Gt. Northern pfd.	120⅝	120⅝	129¼	129⅜
Gt. Northern Ore	37⅛	37⅛	37	37
Ill. Central	136¾	136¾	136¼	136¼
Interborough com.	17⅛	18	17⅛	18
Interborough pfd.	57⅜	57⅜	57	57⅜
Lehigh Valley	157⅝	157⅞	157⅝	157⅞
Louis. & Nash.	151⅜	152	151⅜	152
Merc. Marine pfd.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
Missouri Pacific	39⅛	39⅜	39	39
M. K. & T. Com.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
Miami	24	24	24	24
North. Pacific	116⅜	117	116⅜	117
Nevada Con's.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
New York Central	110⅝	110⅞	110⅛	110⅛
N. & W. com.	110½	111¼	110½	110⅞
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	29½	29½	28⅝	29⅛
Penn. Ry.	122⅝	122⅝	122½	122½
Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32
Ray Con's	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17⅛
Reading com.	152⅜	153½	152⅜	153½
Rock Island pfd.	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
Rep. I. and S. Co.	16	16½	15⅝	16¼
Rep. pfd.	65	66⅝	64¼	66⅜
Ry. Steel Springs	27½	27½	27½	27½
South. Ry.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
South. Ry. pfd.	73	73	72⅜	72⅜
St. Paul	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
South. Pacic	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
Texas Oil Co.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Union Pacific	164⅛	164⅞	164⅛	164⅛
Union Pacific pfd.	93⅜	93⅝	93¼	93⅝
Un. Pac Con. 4's	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
U. S. Steel	59⅜	60¼	59⅜	60¼
U. S. Steel pfd.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. Steel 5's	103	103	102⅞	102⅞
U. S. Rubber com.	45⅜	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛
Utah Copper	56¼	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝
Virginia Chem.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
Western Md.	58	58	58	58
Western Union	84⅜	85	84½	84½

Toledo Live Stock

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Feb. 27.—Hog receipts were liberal. The market ruled 15c higher. Two prime loads sold early at $6.75. Other lines were steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.65@6.70; good mediums, $6.65@6.70; heavy yorkers, $6.65@6.70; light yorkers, $6.25@6.40; good pigs, $6.00@6.40; bulk of sales, $6.65@6.70; good mixed, $6.60@6.70; roughs and stags, $4.50@5.75.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.50@8.00; good to choice, $6.50@7.50; good fat 1,050@1,200 lbs., $6.00@6.50; fair to good, 900@1,100 lbs., $5.75@6.25; common and light steers, $4.75@5.25; choice fat cows, $4.50@5.00; fair to good cows, $4.00@4.50; common cows, $3.00@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.00; prime export bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bologna, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.50@4.25; choice fat heifers, $5.25@6.50; fair to good heifers, $4.50@5.25; common and light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; stockers, good to choice, $4.25@4.50; stockers, common to fair, $3.50@4.25; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $4.00@4.25; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; lambs, choice, $6.50@6.85; fair to good, $5.00@6.00; culls, $3.50@4.50; yearlings, common to fair, $3.50@4.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $9.25@9.75 down; fair to good, $8.00@9.00; common to light, $7.00@8.00; heavy and feed, $5.00@6.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts none. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; heavy Yorkers, $6.35; light Yorkers, $6.50; pigs, $6.60. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; top sheep, $5.00; top lambs, $7.35. Calves—Receipts, 100; top, $9.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market strong, 10@20c higher; beeves, $5.00@8.50; Texas steers, $4.70@5.90; western steers, $5.00@5.10; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.30; cows and heifers, $2.20@6.70; calves, $5.50@7.75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; market firm, 5@10c up; light, $6.05@6.37½; mixed, $6.10@6.40; heavy, $4.10@6.45; rough, $6.10@6.25; pigs, $4.40@6.15; bulk of sales, $6.75@6.40. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market strong to 10c higher; native, $3.40@4.90; western, $3.80@4.90; yearlings, $5.00@5.80; lambs, native, $4.50@7.00; western, $5.00@7.15.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 150; active and firm. Veals—Receipts 100; active and steady at $5.50@11.50. Hogs—Receipts 600; active; heavy and mixed $6.95@7.00; yorkers $6.85@7.00; pigs, $6.65@6.75; roughs $6.10@6.15; stags $4.50@5.50; dairies $6.75@7.00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 5,000; sheep active and steady; lambs slow, $3.50@7.35.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market strong, 10c higher. Veal calves—Receipts, 200; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,400; market slow; choice spring lambs, $6.75@7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; market 15c higher; extreme heavies, $6.75; mediums, $6.75; yorkers, $6.75; light yorkers, $6.75; pigs, $6.50; roughs, $6.00; stags, $5.00.

Toledo Produce.

Quotations are based on what is charged the grocery trade. Eggs unchanged; receipts are light. Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 28½@29c; solid pack, 27½@28c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 27c; rolls and prints, 28c; fancy, prime, 25c; packing stock, 20c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 17@18c; New York state, 17c; brick, 22c; limburger, 16@18c; Swiss, domestic, 20c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 34c; strictly fresh, 35c; current receipts, 33c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $3.50@4.00; red, $3.25@3.50; white boiling onions, 50-lb. crate, $3.00; Valencia, large case, $5.00; onion sets, 50@6c; garlic, 10c.

Celery—Cal., $1.00@1.10 bunch; Florida, $4.00.

Lettuce—11@12c; head, Cal., case, $5.00.

Rhubarb—Doz., 50@75c.

Cucumbers—Doz., $2.40.

Tomatoes—Fla., 4-basket crate, $3.50@4.50.

Mango Peppers—Crate, $4.00.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $2.90@3.00; bu., $1.15@1.25; Bermudas, bbl., $5.00.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.85.

Turnips—Bu., 65@75c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 3c; ton, $55.

Spinach—Doz., $1.10.

Cauliflower—Cal., case, $4.00.

Parsnips—Basket, $1.25.

Parsley—Doz., 75c.

Onions—15@18c.

Vegetable Oysters—Doz., 30c.

Hot House Radishes—25@30c.

Carrots—Bu., 75c@$1.50; southern, doz., 75c.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, basket, $2.50; obl., $7.50@8.00; late Howes, $8.75.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.60@2.00.

Oranges—Florida, $2.50; Cal., prime, $2.75@3.25; Indian River, $4.50.

Lemons—California, $4.75@5.00.

Limes—100, $1.50.

Grape Fruit—$5.00@5.50; Atwood, $6.50@7.00.

Apples—Baldwins, $3.50@4.50; Russets, $3.00@3.50; Northern Spies, $3.50@4.50; Ben Davis, $3.50.

Grapes—Malags, $5.00@6.00.

Figs—California, white, whole, 50-lb. box, 8½c pound; Turkish, 13@16½c.

Dates—Tunis, 12-ounce box, 15c; Fard, lb., 10c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Feb. 27.—Butter, creamery, extras, 30½@31c; prints, 31½@32c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 28@28½c; fancy dairy, 25@26c; choice, 22@24c; process, extra, 28½@29c; process, firsts, 27½@28c; prints, fc extra; packing stock, No. 1, 20@21c; No. 2, 18@19c; butterine, extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; standard, 17c; common, 12@15c. Cheese, unchanged. Eggs, fresh gathered, cases returned, 31c; seconds, 29c. Poultry, unchanged. Apples, unchanged. Potatoes, jobbing, best grades, $1.15 bu.; store, $1.20@1.25; car lots, $1.05; new Bermudas, $7.00@7.50 bbl.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 27.—Flour—Quiet and quotably unchanged. Wheat—Poor cables, continued bearish northwest statistics and the weakness at Winnipeg effected a lower ruling in wheat early, trading being restricted on account of the holiday at Chicago. May $1.04 1-16@1.04 5-16. Pork—Steady. Beef—Steady. Lard—Steady. Raw Sugar—Nominal; Muscovado 89 test 4.23@4.39c; centrifugal 96 test 4.73@4.86c, molasses 89 test 3.98@4.05c, refined steady. Petroleum—Steady. Molasses—Steady. Hay—Steady. Hides—Firm.

Butter, firm; receipts, 7,531; creamery, specials, 30½c; extras, 30c; first, 29@29½c; seconds, 27½@28½c; thirds, 25½@26¼c; creamery held, first, 28½@29c; seconds, 27@28c; thirds, 25@26c; state dairy, thds, finest, 28½@29c; process, spec

COL. ROOSEVELT WILL ACCEPT NOMINATION

Long Awaited Letter to Governors Who Asked for His Position Is Sent and Stirs Friends and General Public.

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER TO THE GOVERNORS

"New York, Feb. 24, 1912.

"Gentlemen: I deeply appreciate your letter, and I realize to the full the heavy responsibility it puts upon me, expressing as it does the carefully considered convictions of the men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several states.

"I absolutely agree with you that this matter is not one to be decided with any reference to the personal preferences or interests of any man, but purely from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference. One of the chief principles for which I have stood and for which I now stand, and which I have always endeavored and always shall endeavor to reduce to action, is the genuine rule of the people; and, therefore, I hope that, so far as possible, the people may be given the chance, through direct primaries, to express their preference as to who shall be the nominee of the Republican presidential convention. Very truly yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Boston, Feb. 26.—"We're in the fight. That's all." said Col. Roosevelt today.

It was his only comment upon his statement issued yesterday that he would accept the presidential nomination if offered to him.

With Col. Roosevelt squarely on record, the active work of getting together a Roosevelt organization was begun today. The colonel had an early breakfast and was soon hard at work. Telegrams from many parts of the country poured in, and so many men active in politics in New England went to see him that the home of Judge Robert Grant with whom he was staying, was almost filled with visitors early in the day.

hTese visitors, as well as the messages, urged Colonel Roosevelt to roll up his sleeves and throw himself into the fray. He let it be known, however, that for the present at least he intended to do little, preferring to await indications of the effect of his announcement. He said that his visitors today were forming a Roosevelt organization in Massachusetts, and that he had told them they might carry out the work themselves, that he would take no part in it.

While he will keep in touch with the political situation in all parts of the country, the colonel expressed the determination to identify himself with no Roosevelt organizations.

Requests for Speeches.

Requests for speeches have been received from a number of states, but Col. Roosevelt said that he had not made up his mind what to do. The hardships of an extended speaking campaign are such that he is reluctant to enter upon it, but he said he would be obliged to reserve his decision on that point. He said, however, that whether or not he embarked upon a speaking campaign, he would reiterate time after time his belief in the political principles which he set forth in his speech at Columbus.

It is upon this platform that the Roosevelt campaign is to be fought.

Headquarters Opened.

New York, Feb. 26.—Permanent offices from which supporters of Theodore Roosevelt will wage his fight for the Republican presidential nomination were opened here today in charge of Olver Clinton Carpenter, a lawyer who was one of the lieutenants of George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the Republican national committee in 1904.

When Mr. Carpenter assumed charge of the offices this morning he issued this statement: "The Roosevelt committee of the city of New York has opened headquarters at No. 1 Madison avenue for the purpose of handling the work in this city directed toward securing delegates to the national convention in favor of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. The offices will also co-operate in the work throughout the country toward securing Roosevelt delegates.

"Copies of Roosevelt's speech at Columbus have been printed, and the demands which have come in for copies of the speech will be supplied as soon as possible. The names of the members of the committee and its officers will be made public in a few days."

COL. ROOSEVELT ANSWERS THE "THIRD TERM BOGY"

Boston, Mass., Feb. 27.—Colonel Roosevelt yesterday stated to callers his position in regard to the "third term."

"My position is perfectly simple," he said. "I stated it as clearly as I could in 1904, and reiterated it in 1907. I said that I would not accept a nomination for a third term under any circumstances, meaning, of course, a third consecutive term.

"I could not have said less at the time, nor could I have said more. Of course I could not then know whether or not there would be a demand for me to accept a nomination at some future time. And believing, as I do, that the selection of candidates for the presidency rests entirely with the people, I could not say that at no time in my life would I accept another nomination.

"It must be clear to any reasonable man that the precedent which forbids the third term has reference only to a third consecutive term.

"It grew out of the fact that a president of the United States, under the present convention system of electing delgates, can, if he knows how to use the machinery at his disposal, renominate himself, even though the majority of his party is against him.

"But after he has been out of office for a term he has lost control of that machinery. He is in the position absolutely of any private citizen. The machinery is then in the hands of the man occupying the office of president."

ROOSEVELT'S REPLY IS ABOUT WHAT MOST HAD EXPECTED

New York, Feb. 26.—Theodore Roosevelt's letter to the eight governors stating briefly that he would accept the nomination for President if it was tendered to him, created no surprise here in political circles in view of his laconic remark in Cleveland that "My hat is in the ring."

Republican County Chairman Samuel Koenig said that Colonel Roosevelt's announcement would not affect the situation in New York county.

"New York county is and will be for President Taft," said Chairman Koenig.

National Democratic Chairman Norman E. Mack said regarding the statement that it was a fine thing for the Democrats.

Amos Pinchot, brother of Gifford Pinchot, said that Roosevelt would get most of the delegates from New York state.

For two weeks Colonel Roosevelt considered his letter, indicating plainly that he had no intention of making a hasty reply.

The governors' letter declared it as their belief 'that a large mapority of the Republican voters of the country favor your nomination, and a large majority of the people favor your election as the next President of the United States."

GOVERNORS TO WHOM COL. ROOSEVELT WROTE.

Following are the names of the eight governors who joined in asking Col. Roosevelt for a statement of his position, and to whom he replied:

William E. Glasscock, governor of West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va.

Chaster H. Aldrich, governor of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Robert P. Bass, governor of New Hampshire, Concord, N. H.

Joseph M. Carey, governor of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Chase S. Osborn, governor of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

W. R. Stubbs, governor of Kansas, Topeka, Kas.

Herbert S. Hadley, governor of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.

Hiram C. Johnson, governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.

JOHNSON SAYS LETTER WILL BRING THOUSANDS TO T. R.

New York, Feb. 26.—Governor Johnson, of California, says that now that Col. Roosevelt has come out in the open for the presidential nomination thousands of new admirers will join the colonel's friends. Governor Johnson said:

"The statement of Col. Roosevelt was all that we expected. We knew he would come out into the open and now that he is to fight we believe he will make the strongest fight in history. We in the west are confident of his nomination and after that the ballot battle is practically over.'

WISCONSIN PROGRESSIVE CONGRESSMEN FOR COLONEL

Washington, Feb. 26.—Every progressive Republican in the Wisconsin delegation in the house went on record Saturday for Roosevelt for president. They are now considering the advisability of issuing a signed public statement to put an end to the talk emanating from Taft headquarters here that La Follette's supporte will turn to Taft rather than to Roosevelt.

"It is nonsense," said Representative E. A. Morse, who has been campaigning for La Follette, "for any person to say that our Wisconsin progressives are not for Roosevelt. We are ready to show any honor to our favorite son, but we cannot be delivered."

Representatives Cooper, Esch, Lenroot and Morse were interviewed by The Blade correspondent Saturday and all said that Roosevelt would get the state.

Furthermore, when La Follette asked Lenroot to become a candidate for delegate-at-large before the Wisconsin state primary on the La Follette ticket, Mr. Lenroot made it the condition of his acceptance that he should retain the right to vote for Roosevelt whenever in his judgment it seemed expedient.

COLONEL MIXES POLITICS AND LITERATURE IN VISIT

Boston, Feb. 26.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today dropped literature and turned to politics.

During the first part of his visit to Boston he confined himself to meeting friends, visiting the scenes of his younger days at Harvard and talking of his favorite authors. He was scheduled today for a number of political conferences.

Colonel Roosevelt spent last night with Judge Robert Grant. He said he expected to take luncheon today with Mrs. Margaret Deland, the author, and Mrs. Roger Wolcott, widow of the former governor of Massachusetts. Then he is to go to the home of Grafton Cushing, speaker of the Massachusetts house. With his visit to the speaker, where he is to remain over night, he will plunge into political conferences which probably will keep him busy much of the time until he leaves Boston. Among those whom he expects to meet are Robert P. Bass, governor of New Hampshire, and representatives of the militant progressive Republican League of Massachusetts.

The colonel said he hoped to find time during the day to stroll about among the book shops of Boston.

INDEPENDENT PARTY NOT FAVORED BY ROOSEVELT

Washington, Feb. 26.—At the National Roosevelt committee headquarters here, of which Medill McCormick is director, the following statement was given out.

"Colonel Roosevelt has no intention whatsoever of forming a third or 'people's' party, in the event the Chicago convention fails to name him as the candidate of the Republican party. Statements recently made that the former president would take such action are declared to be without foundation.

"That such a proposition has been made to Colonel Roosevelt is not denied. It is stated that the activity of the administration campaign managers in making use of the 'steam roller' caused several admirers of Colonel Roosevelt to fear the Chicago convention would be 'packed,' and that the popular will of the people would find no expression there. In this event, it was asserted it would be well to give the people a chance to express their sentiments at the polls, an independent party being formed to place Colonel Roosevelt's name before them.

"From an authoritative source it was learned today that Colonel Roosevelt did not look upon the proposition with favor, and in effect stated that such a proceeding was out of the question."

FACKLER, IN WASHINGTON, WANTS AN UNDERSTANDING

Washington, Feb. 26.—John D. Fackler, the Ohio progressive leader, is here to have an understanding with the La Follette managers. When La Follete collapsed at Philadelphia and his candidacy became hopeless, Mr. Fackler, like other La Follette progressives in Wisconsin and elsewhere, turned to Roosevelt. The little coterie of salaried officers in the La Follette bureau here commenced to issue denunciatory statements against Roosevelt and also assailed the men who had been contributing to pay the salaries. They have resumed their activities here and are indirectly aiding Taft.

There is some surprising conjecture as to where their money is coming from. Mr. Fackler wants to know. They have demanded that he surrender to them the books of the Ohio Progressive Republican organization. He has declined to do so on the ground that the books and papers belong to the Ohio league, which is now for Roosevelt, and that the La Follette bureau clerks in Washington have no title to them. Mr. Fackler will stand on his rights in the matter and he will demand an explanation of some of the actives for the bureau here.

STATEMENT JUST LIKE, MAN, SAYS GOV. OSBORN

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 26. — "The statement of Theodore Roosevelt rings true, it is just like him," said Gov. Chase S. Osborn last night.

"He enlisted the public services as soon as he left Harvard. His statement is in line with his entire life's work for the people. If the Republican party has not lost its sense completely and its interest in the masses, and it has not, it will nominate Theodore Roosevelt."

WALL STREET FOR TAFT AND HARMON, A POLL SHOWS

New York, Feb. 26.—Wall Street is for Taft. Next to Taft its choice for President of the United States, to be voted for at the election next November, is Judson Harmon of Ohio. It has little use for Roosevelt and practically none at all for either Woodrow Wilson, Champ Clark or Oscar W. Underwood.

All this is made clear by a poll of the Stock Exchange just taken by The Globe. The result indicates how financial interests, or, in other words, "big business," stands as far as national politics is concerned. Wall Street wants none of the so-called progressive reforms urged by Roosevelt, La Follette, and others of the sympathy with the teachings and methods of the conservatives.

Of the 1,000 members of the Stock Exchange to whom The Globe made request for an expression of choice replies had been received from 314 up to noon today with this result:

Taft	185	Underwood	6
Harmon	73	Wilson	8
Roosevelt	37	Clark	5

Should this ratio be maintained for the full vote the result would show:

Taft	617	Underwood	20
Harmon	243	Wilson	27
Roosevelt	123	Clark	17

Taking Taft, Harmon and Underwood as representing the conservative candidates, and Roosevelt, Wilson and Clark the radicals, the combined votes received up to date show the following on the Stock Exchange attitude:

Conservative .258 Radical 56

The total vote carried out in the same ratio shows.

Conservative ..860 Radical 187

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE TO PASS PRIMARY LAW

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 26.—The Michigan legislature convened at noon today in special session under a call issued by Governor Chase S. Osborn to consider proposed legislation to establish a presidential primary system in this state and to act on recommendations made by a state commission providing a workingman's compensation plan for Michigan industries. Governor Osborn has hinted that other matters will also be referred to the special session.

The chief issue connected with the enactment of a presidential primary law in Michigan is as to whether the legislature may give such an enactment immediate effect, in view of the limitations of the state legislation. The legislation provides that no legislative action shall take effect until 90 days after the end of the session at which the act was passed, except in the case of acts immediately necessary for the preservation of public peace, public health or public safety. Enemies of the presidential primary declare the presidential primary act would not fall within the provisions of the constitution for immediate effect, therefore it would be of no avail in the next presidential election.

Much interest is manifested in connection with the workingman's compensation legislation. A bill providing workingmen's compensation was defeated at the last session largely because of its form, it is said.

TAFT WILL BE NOMINEE, SAYS LEWIS C. LAYLIN

Columbus, Feb. 26.—Lewis C. Laylin, chairman of the Republican state executive committee and director of the Taft organization in Ohio, said last night:

"Col. Roosevelt's announcement of his candidacy for a third term has been expected since his speech before the constitution convention. It will not change the attitude of Ohio Republicans. They will send a delegation to Chicago that will support Taft for a second nomination. The party which has given every Republican President from Lincoln to Roosevelt a second nomination when it was desired will not deny President Taft a like recognition. The party which refused Ulysses S. Grant a third nomination will not repudiate Taft in order to give his predecessor a third nomination."

SAYS COL. ROOSEVELT HURT HIMSELF BY OHIO SPEECH

Cincinnati, Feb. 26.—After reading the statement of Theodore Roosevelt that he would accept the presidential nomination if it was tendered him, Charles P. Taft, brother of the President, said here last night:

"I don't think Mr. Roosevelt will get the nomination. In fact I am positive we will beat him. Mr. Roosevelt has made himself unpopular with the Republican party by his speech at Columbus."

TAFT SAYS "I KNOW THAT WE'RE RIGHT AND WILL WIN"

Washington, Feb. 26.—President Taft was given a copy of his predecessor's letter yesterday, but he would make no comment. White House officials also were reticent, but they made no attempt to disguise their interest. The Taft campaign bureau was dark, Director William B. McKinley having left Washington at noon for Chicago.

The only remark emanating from the President during the day that at all bore upon the tense political situation was made to a senator who asked that his name be not used. It was this :

"I know that we're right and I am confident that we will be successful."

It has been only in the last fortnight that President Taft has been willing to admit to his closest friends that he believed Col. Roosevelt would enter the race against him for the nomination. It is doubted whether up to the last minute he was fully convinced that any announcement coming from his predecessor would be without a string attached.

That President Taft was deeply hurt to learn that from now on he must engage in an open contest against the man under whom he had served for many years, became known soon after the Roosevelt letter was made public.

The relations between Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, when the latter served as secretary of war, were exceptionally close. For months President Taft refused to believe that Col. Roosevelt would oppose him for a renomination, and that he was convinced the colonel would turn a deaf ear to all urging that he himself become a candidate was known to all Mr. Taft's friends. These friends have pointed out that Secretary of War Stimson, who ran for governor of New York with Mr. Roosevelt as his most conspicuous backer, and also Secretary of the Navy Meyer, who was in the Roosevelt cabinet and one of his chief's closest counsellors, were in the Taft official family.

It has been a matter of everyday comment that Secretaries Stimson and Meyer have been frequent visitors to Col. Roosevelt's offices in New York or his home at Oyster Bay. These visits were accepted as proof that Taft and Roosevelt were not wholly estranged. There is a great deal of speculation here as to the probable attitude of these members of the cabinet.

LETTER THAT GOVERNORS SENT TO MR. ROOSEVELT

Chicago, Feb. 10.—We, the undersigned Republican governors, assembled for the purpose of considering what will best insure the continuation of the Republican party as a useful agency of good government, declare it our belief, after a careful investigation of the facts, that a large majority of the Republican voters of the country favor your nomination, and a large majority of the people favor your election as the next President of the United States.

We believe that your candidacy will insure success in the next campaign. We believe that you represent, as no other man represents, those principles and policies upon which we must appeal for a majority of the votes of the American people, and which, in our opinion, are necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the country.

We believe that in view of this public demand you should soon declare whether, if the nomination for the presidency come to you unsolicited and unsought, you will accept it.

In submitting this request we are not considering your personal interests. We do not regard it as proper to consider either the interests or the preference of any man as regards the nomination for the presidency. We are expressing our sincere belief and best judgment as to what is demanded of you in the interests of the people as a whole. And we feel that you would be unresponsive to a plain public duty if you should decline to accept the nomination, coming as the voluntary expression of the wishes of a majority of the Republican voters of the United States, through the action of their delegates in the next national convention.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM E. GLASSCOCK.
CHESTER H. ALDRICH.
ROBERT P. BASS.
JOSEPT M. CAREY.
CHASE S. OSBORN.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, New York City, N. Y.

VORYS SAYS ANNOUNCEMENT WILL ONLY BOOST TAFT

Columbus, Feb. 26.—"The announcement of Col. Roosevelt as a candidate will only tend to solidify the supporters of President Taft. It will not get Col. Roosevelt the nomination."

This was the comment of Arthur I. Vorys, Republican national committeeman for Ohio and active manager of the Taft campaign in Ohio, when told that Col. Roosevelt's formal announcement had been made. Mr. Vorys declared that President Taft's home state will send a solid Taft delegation to the national convention at Chicago.

HADLEY FINDS STATEMENT JUST WHAT HE EXPECTED

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 26.—Governor Herbert S. Hadley, when told of Colonel Roosevelt's statement, said:

"Colonel Roosevelt's statement is such as I have expected from previous communications from him and statements that he has made.

"If the methods suggested by Colonel Roosevelt for the selection of delegates to the national convention are adopted, there is little doubt in my mind that he will be nominated."

GARFORD IS PLEASED AND SEES GREAT T. R. FEELING

Elyria, Feb. 26.—I am very highly pleased, as a matter of course, said A. L. Garford, Ohio member of the Roosevelt national committee, yesterday. As one member of the committee, I have been trying to get Col. Roosevelt to accept. If the people are given a chance to express themselves in the selection of delegates to the national convention, the colonel will surely be the nominee. Sentiment is many times to one in favor of Col. Roosevelt all over the country.

SAYS T. R. WILL GET BIG KANSAS DEMOCRATIC VOTE

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 26.—Governor Stubbs last night declared that Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is positive and patriotic.

"If Roosevelt is nominated," the governor said, "he will receive practically the solid Republican vote as well as a heavy Democratic vote in Kansas."

CUDAHY, CHICAGO PACKER, FOR TAFT OVER ROOSEVELT

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 26.—"Two terms of Taft would be of far greater benefit to the United States than three terms of Roosevelt," said Edward Cudahy, of Chicago, packing company president, who is a visitor to Atlanta.

"Business men would be satisfied with either Taft or Harmon as president," he continued. "In politics I am a Democrat, but have never voted for Bryan for president. I came from Omaha and was his neighbor long enough to know him.

"This country is in good condition, crops are bountiful, and business at present is fairly good, with every indication of betterment. Despite the fact that a great national election is pending, I expect that 1912 will be a prosperous year.

"There will be a greater confidence among larger business interests of the country and more development, however, when the Sherman anti-trust act is properly amended so that investors and industrial captains know what to expect. At present it is vague and indefinite."

NEGRO LEAVES FINE LIBRARY

Binghamton Ex-Slave Amassed Wealth and Loved Books.

Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 27.—James Elliott, a negro who settled in Binghamton in 1860 and amassed a fortune by dealing in real estate during the reconstruction period, is dead at his home here, aged 101 years. He was nearly 50 years old when he escaped from slavery by means of the "underground railroad."

Establishing himself on a small plot of ground here, he learned to read and write and became a lover of good books. As wealth came to him, he was able to purchase many notable volumes and at the time of his death had gathered a valuable library.

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REBELS AGAIN TAKE JUAREZ

Defenders, Fearing United States, Put Up No Resistance to Invaders.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 27.—Because the deputies, in fear of complications with the United States, refused to put up resistance that would precipitate a prolonged battle, with indiscriminate firing, Juarez today is in possession of the Vasquista rebels. Firing but one or two volleys and meeting no resistance, except a few scattering shots in reply to their first volley, the rebels marched into the town, capturing the machine guns that had been bought to repel them, took charge of the municipal offices, the custom house, the barracks, the jail and other public buildings.

Used One Cannon.

The rebels made the assault at 10 o'clock, entering the outskirts from the northwest, and firing as they entered, using rifles and one cannon. The few hundred men in Juarez as defenders, fired a few shots from points of vantage and then were ordered by their officers to cease.

Mexican Consul E. C. Llorente of El Paso, afterward said the officers decided not to make resistance, to avoid complications with the United States.

United States troops patrolled the border at the time the attack was made, apparently ready to ener Juarez if El Paso should be endangered. This was in conformity with the announcement from Washington last Saturday that United States troops would enter Mexico if shots were permitted to cross the border as they did in the previous revolution.

Only One Man Wounded.

As the rebels marched into Juarez they found all houses closed. Only one man, Captain Romero, of the defenders, was wounded, and he accidentally.

All night the rebelts spent in camp outside of Juarez after moving around from the south to the northwest. They attacked from the northwest, partially using the banks of an irrigation ditch for protection. The fire was directed so that bullets of the defenders and assailants did not fall on American soil.

The rebels advanced in considerable order and appeared to be under perfect control of their officers. Emilo Campa was in command of the attacking party. The rebels say they will maintain order and arrangements are being made to restore communication between El Paso and Juarez if the United States troops will permit.

No looting accompanied the taking of the city.

ORDER TROOPS TO BE READY

Washington, Feb. 24.—American troops will cross the border line into Mexico whenever it shall become necessary to stop firing into American territory.

In ordering additional troops to El Paso, Texas, today to cope with the situation there in the event of an attack of revolutionists on the Mexican city of Juarez, the Washington government determined that there should be no repetition of the incidents of the Madero revolution, when a number of Americans in El Paso and in Douglas, Arizona, were killed by flying bullets from the opposing forces across the border.

In case of fighting across the border line in the future the American commanders have been instructed by the war department to send the usual notice that American lives and property shall not be endangered.

If this notice is not heeded, and a zone of safety respected, the American troops are directed not to hesitate to go into Mexican territory to enforce a proper degree of protection for American citizens.

This policy, the most drastic yet adopted with reference to events in Mexico, followed a White House conference today, participated in by President Taft, Secretary of War Stimson and Huntington Wilson, acting secretary of state. Orders were issued dispatching the entire 22d infantry and three batteries of the Third field artillery from Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio, to El Paso, and plans for another general mobilization along the entire Mexican frontier were discussed.

The 22d infantry and Batteries O, B and C, of the Third Field Artillery will make up the reinforcements and will be sent to El Paso from San Antonio.

Telegrams were sent today to army posts throughout the country ordering the commandants of the various garrisons to have their troops ready and supplies packed ready for immediate entraining. These messages were prepared, one to each garrison, more than a month ago, and the only thing necessary was to send the whole batch to a telegraph office.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 24.—The 22d Infantry and part of the Third Artillery here weer today ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move on short notice. Railroads are gathering cars for their transportation.

FINDS MISSING SON SLAIN

New Yorker Discovers Thugs' Victim in the Morgue.

New York, Feb. 27.—The police today are looking for a hold-up gang charged with the murder of Irving Colson, son of Augustus Colson, vice president of the New York Fire Insurance Co., and president of the Empire City Fire Insurance Co. The elder Colson found the body of his son lying among the unidentified dead in the morgue late last night. The young man had been missing since last Wednesday.

The police records show that early Thursday morning a patrolman heard groans coming from a doorway on Forty-Second street, a few blocks from the Grand Central station, and found a young man lying unconscious and breathing heavily. His face was terribly bruised and his skull so badly fractured that he died after about six hours in the hospital.

There was nothing in his pockets to assist identification, and the affair was put down as a gang-fighter's row. The police made a perfunctory investigation and then sent the body to the morgue.

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THIS BRIDGE McNAMARA JOB?

Detectives Follow Theory in Regard to Quebec Disaster.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—That the Quebec bridge disaster, which killed 74 men and caused a loss of millions of dollars, was due to an explosion of dynamite placed there by agents of disaffected bridge workers, is the theory on which a number of detectives are now making exhaustive investigation here. The members of the royal commission which investigated the calamity never dreamed of the possibility of any human being desiring or attempting to wreck the bridge, and government officials even now will not admit that they have any grounds for suspicion.

The bridge, which was to be the longest cantilever span in the world, was being erected by the Phoenix Bridge Co., of Phoenixville, Pa., on whose work in different parts of the United States some of the worst McNamara atrocities were committed. A majority of the workers on the bridge came from Pennsylvania.

About August 1, 1907, there was a strike of bridge workers, and work was practically at a standstill for a time. Only a part of the regular force was at work on August 27, when the bridge fell, killing 40 Indians, 19 Canadians and 15 Americans. The Americans and Canadians were foremen and engineers, and all non-union men.

FRANCE MAKING TORPEDO BALLOON

Dirigible, to Be Used to Drop Explosives Into Armies of Enemy, Slyly Built.

Paris, Feb. 24.—A torpedo-dirigible balloon is the latest addition to France's great aerial fleet. The matter has been held with considerable secrecy, but it is known that at the Bayard works at Asnieres, just outside Paris, such a dirigible is in construction. The dirigible deck will be fitted with a torpedo tube and the balloon at each ascent will carry three torpedoes. These in time of war would be launched at the armies over which the dirigible passed.

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President Taft's suggestion for an international conference on the high cost of living has interested France, where, as in other countries, the increased cost of commodities has developed a serious problem. Captain Frank H. Mason, the American Consul-General at Paris, points out that the high cost of the ordinary foodstuffs in Paris and particularly throughout norhern France has become a most absorbing topic of public interest. Partly by reason of the long, hot, dry summer, which affected disastrously grass, clover, potatoes and garden vegetables—practically everything except grapes and hops—the prices of meats and produce of all kinds advanced in figures unprecedented in the markets of Paris.

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Milk Supply Short.

The situation with regard to milk was especially serious, Captain Mason says, as it was based upon a diminished supply, not only by reason of the drought and temporary curtailment of pasture, but also because of a gradually lessening production of milk in the departments adjacent to Paris. The prevalence of a foot and mouth disease in several districts of Normandy and Britany was another contributing cause to the scarcity of milk and butter.

Paris consumes daily about 1,162,338 quarts of milk, but the supply fell short over 211,000 quarts daily. Dealers were forced to bring milk into Paris from distances of 300 miles. Naturally great distress was caused in Paris, but the municipal authorities have done all in their power to relieve it. An investigation has been started to determine whether the present high prices in this and other products are the normal results of existing conditions or have been unduly enhanced by dealers and middlemen.

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Last of Nightingale Aides.

The death has occurred recently at Berne of the last of the little band of nurses who accompanied Florence Nightingale to the Crimean War in 1856. It was that of Mrs. Marie Rodney Morgan, who was a daughter of Admiral Robert Winthrop of the British Navy and the widow of Colonel Evan Morgan of the British Royal Artillery, a member of an old Welsh family.

Mrs. Morgan was in her 94th year. She was stationed at the Scutari Hospital during the Crimean War and in recognition of her splendid work there was presented with a magnificent diamond crescent brooch by the Sultan of Turkey. Having been born on October 26, 1818, she had lived in the reigns of six English soverigns.

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Pins in Ghostly Action.

Psychic research societies appear seriously interested in a series of phenomena reported as having occurred at the little town of Saint-Michel-de Maurienne. On December 1st, so the story goes, a dressmaker, Mlle. Germain, on coming home from church, found that her door key, which she is in the habit of putting under the door mat, had disappeared from its hiding place. On that day and the succeeding ones pins and needles and other miscellaneous objects vanished in the most unaccountable fashion.

A member of the research society visited the house and carried out a number of tests. While talking to the dressmaker, he placed a large nail on a table; the nail vanished "from under my eyes, without my perceiving anything," he says in his report. Since his visit the phenomena have increased. Larger and larger objects, the investigators insist, are spirited into space, even things which it would have been thought very difficult to remove, among them the needle of a sewing machine, which cannot be taken off without the application of a screwdriver.

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LIKES AMERICAN GIRLS MORE

Young Foreigner Deserts Wife and Must Pay Alimony.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Albert Kostiski's admiration for the beauty of American girls is to cost him $5 a week for a long time to come. Kostiski recently sent for his 17-year-old sweetheart who was in Poland. They were married, but his love soon waned and he left her. In court yesterday he told Municipal Judge Goodnow that the beauty did not compare to that of American girls, and for that reason he had deserted her. He was ordered to pay her five dollars a week.

FIRST BLOOD IN TAFT'S FAVOR

Steel Worker's Ear Cut Off When He Hurrahs for Roosevelt.

Greenville, Pa., Feb. 27.—John Stavish, a foreigner employed in the steel mills here, is in a hospital with a severed ear, and serious cuts about the body that may result fatally, as a result of a fight with fellow countrymen. Stavish "hurrahed" last night over Roosevelt's announced intention to stand for the nomination, and declaimed, "He would win in a walk at election day." Taft adherents among his fellow countrymen took offense and used knives freely. They are under arrest.

BOOM OF GOV. JOHNSON FOR V. P. IS UNDER WAY

New York, Feb. 27.—The boom of Governor Hiram W. Johnson, of California, for the Progressive Republican nomination for vice president, as the running mate of Theodore Roosevelt was launched at a dinner of the Sergeants' club here last night. The toastmaster, in suggesting the governor's name, referred to him as "one of the most progressive men in public life in the progressive west."

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